

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of New York, protesting against legislation for the development of the St. Lawrence River between Montreal and Lake Ontario to make it navigable for ocean-going vessels; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota: Memorial from the Legislature of the State of North Dakota, relating to the value and importance of an adequate system of highways; to the Committee on Roads.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII,

Mr. WARD introduced a bill (H. R. 15994) for the promotion and retirement of Lieut. Col. Samuel R. Jones, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. CARY: Petition of citizens of Ives, Wis., favoring converting portion of T. N. T. plant into a zoological garden; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, petition of Woman's Fortnightly Club, of Milwaukee, Wis., indorsing Lewis-Raker bill giving rank to nurses connected with the Army of the United States and urging passage of same when it is presented to Congress; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin: Petition of sundry citizens of Racine, Rock, and Kenosha Counties, Wis., asking for repeal of postal zone law; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Board of Control of the Kenosha (Wis.) Chamber of Commerce, asking that the telegraph and telephone lines be returned to their various owners at once; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Chamber of Commerce, Kenosha, Wis., for Senate bill 4987; to the Committee on Education.

Also, petition of Kenosha Retailers' Association, of Kenosha, Wis., indorsing Senate bill 4987; to the Committee on Education.

Also, petition of members of the faculty of the high school at Kenosha, Wis., asking for enactment of Senate bill 4987; to the Committee on Education.

Also, petition of officers and employees of J. I. Case Plow Works, Racine, Wis., asking Congress to enact legislation to allow discharged soldiers and sailors six months' extra pay; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of members of Parent-Teachers' Association of Kenosha, Wis., urging enactment of Senate bill 4987; to the Committee on Education.

Also, petition of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Kenosha, Wis., urging enactment of Senate bill 4987; to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. COOPER of West Virginia: Petition of citizens of Logan, W. Va., urging the retention by the Government for a time of the telephone and telegraph lines of the country; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DARROW: Petition of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, disapproving the continued exercise of Government control or operation of public utilities, particularly control of wire communication; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DILLON: Petition of Rotary Club of Mitchell, S. Dak., to change name of the Panama Canal to the Roosevelt Canal; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ELSTON: Petition of Alameda County Nurses' Association, indorsing Raker-Lewis bill to grant rank to Army nurses; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ESCH: Petition of Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, disapproving the continued Government control or operation of public utilities, especially of wire communication, in this country; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania: Petition of Pittsburgh Board of Trade, opposing reestablishment of Turkish authority over Syria; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. KETTNER: Petition of residents of the city of San Bernardino, headed by Mr. T. Huysing, relative to Government ownership of railroads; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LONERGAN: Petition of South Congregational Church Brotherhood, of New Britain, Conn., in favor of a league of nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MERRITT: Petition of Bernardino Council, No. 1350, Knights of Columbus, of Shelton, Conn., urging the passage by Congress of a resolution requesting President Wilson to bring before the peace conference the question of granting the right of self-government to the people of Ireland; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH: Memorial of Ohio State Board of Education, favoring passage of the Smith-Bankhead bill; to the Committee on Education.

Also, memorial of woman's committee, Ohio branch, Council of National Defense, asking appropriation for the women in industry service, Department of Labor; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. MANN: Petition of council of the city of Chicago, concerning compensation for honorably discharged soldiers and sailors; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of Illinois Nurserymen's Association, indorsing action of Federal horticultural board in re quarantine No. 37; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MAPES: Petition of citizens of Holland, Mich., for the withdrawal of the United States soldiers in Russia; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of 106 citizens of the State of Michigan, for the enactment of a law providing for the Government ownership of railroads; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MOORES of Indiana: Petition of 73 citizens of Indiana, urging passage of bill similar or identical with House bill 10550, providing for national ownership and Government operation of all railroads within the territory of the United States and its possessions, necessary for the furnishing to the people of the United States, including all lands, terminals, and equipments required or desirable for successful operation; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. RAKER: Petition of bean growers of southern California, urging the Government to invest not less than \$20,000,000 in beans; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, petition of citizens of Penryn, Las Molinas, Rocklin, and New Castle, Cal., urging the repeal of the zone system; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of John Ratto, of Jackson, Cal., against the tax of 5 per cent on film rentals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Anderson and Wood Theater, Redding, Cal., against the proposed tax of 5 per cent on film rentals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STINESS: Petition of Division No. 4, Ancient Order of Hibernians, of Providence, R. I., favoring self-determination for Ireland; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WATSON of Pennsylvania: Petition of Business Men's Association of Pottstown, Pa., favoring a reasonable period to allow for the necessary preparation and adjustment by the owners of the great wire system under Federal control; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SUNDAY, February 16, 1919.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. BUTLER].

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, our Heavenly Father!

That God which ever lives and loves,
One God, one law, one element,
And one far-off divine event,
To which the whole creation moves,

We thank Thee that the door of the holy of holies is ever open to Thy children, where they can commune with Thee, find inspiration to guide them in the duties of life, consolation for their sorrows, solace for the loss of loved ones, and everlasting hope.

We meet here to-day in memory of four great men, who wrought on the floor of this House for their constituents, their respective States, and the Nation they loved.

May those who knew them best speak from their hearts, that their records may be left in the archives of the Nation they loved, that others may read and be inspired with patriotism and devotion.

Comfort those who knew and loved them with the eternal hope that sometime, somewhere, they shall meet them in a land where partings shall be no more and love shall find its own; and everlasting praise be Thine, through Him who demonstrated that life is stronger than death. Amen.

THE JOURNAL.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will read the Journal of yesterday.

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the Journal be dispensed with on this occasion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Wisconsin asks unanimous consent that the reading of the Journal be dispensed with. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will now read the special order for to-day.

THE LATE REPRESENTATIVE JAMES H. DAVIDSON.

The Clerk read as follows:

On motion of Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin, by unanimous consent. Ordered, That Sunday, February 16, 1919, be set apart for addresses upon the life, character, and public services of Hon. JAMES H. DAVIDSON, late a Representative from the State of Wisconsin.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of the resolutions which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the resolutions.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 581.

Resolved, That the business of the House be now suspended, that opportunity may be given for tributes to the memory of Hon. JAMES H. DAVIDSON, late a Member of this House from the State of Wisconsin.

Resolved, That as a particular mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, and in recognition of his distinguished public career, the House, at the conclusion of the exercises of this day, shall stand adjourned.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate.

Resolved, That the Clerk send a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased.

The question was taken, and the resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. COOPER] will please take the chair.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin took the chair.

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Speaker, we are met to-day to pay our tribute of respect to a departed colleague. It is fitting on such an occasion to give expression to our feelings as to the life, character, and public services of one of our number whose life work has ended, but whose influence and good example are destined to abide with us. While no longer present in the body, his genial character and friendly administrations have left a lasting impression upon our memories.

Our colleague, the Hon. JAMES H. DAVIDSON, was a native of New York, and received his education in that State, graduating from the Albany Law School in 1884. Since 1887 he was a resident of Wisconsin, and prior to entering the House had served as district attorney of Green Lake County and as city attorney of his home city, Oshkosh. His public duties were performed in such an efficient and conscientious manner as to win the respect and confidence of the people and result in his election to the Fifty-fifth Congress and each succeeding Congress, including the Sixty-second. He was defeated for reelection to the Sixty-third Congress after having had the distinction, with one exception, of holding in our State the record of continuous service in the House for 16 years. Mr. DAVIDSON's retention in office was a fine illustration of the fact that Wisconsin was learning the lesson, long taught by Maine and many of the Southern States, that longevity in service is the surest way to secure prestige and influence in the councils of the Nation. While none of us can advocate this policy without being charged with being actuated by a selfish motive, the fact remains, and the records of this House abundantly prove, that the chairmanships and the power and influence they assure and the places of leadership go to men of long and continuous service.

Had Mr. DAVIDSON been elected to the Sixty-third Congress he would have been the ranking Republican on the important Committee on Rivers and Harbors. His long membership on this committee made him an expert on water transportation matters, and no one doubted his qualifications for the chairmanship had his party remained in power. His work on this committee was characterized by conservatism and sound judgment, and the fact that his district bordered on Lake Michigan stimulated in him an ambition to master the navigation needs of the Great Lakes. His vision, however, was too broad to be limited to the horizon of his own district or State. By extensive travel and painstaking investigation he sought to understand and meet the problems of all parts of the United States.

For many years, and while a member of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, he was also chairman of the Committee on Railways and Canals, and, while this is one of the minor com-

mittees of the House, it enabled him to study the intimate relationship between rail and water transportation, a subject now of supreme importance.

After an absence of four years Mr. DAVIDSON was elected to the present Congress and was honored by an appointment upon the Committee on Military Affairs, one of the most important committees in this war Congress. Its labors began with the calling of the special session on April 2, 1917, and had continued almost without interruption up to the time of his death, in August of last year.

Wisconsin during the 71 years of her statehood has sent 105 different members to this House. Among these were men who attained national prominence. Doty, Washburn, Rusk, and La Follette became governors, while Durkee, Sawyer, Mitchel, La Follette, Stephenson, and Lenroot became United States Senators. Rusk was also appointed Secretary of Agriculture by President Harrison. In this group of distinguished men we readily give to our deceased colleague an honorable place. While no leading act of legislation can be placed to his credit, he was ever mindful of the needs and best interests of his constituents. Representing a district largely devoted to dairying, he was influential in protecting this industry by aiding in the framing and enactment of the oleomargarine act. Having hundreds of Civil and Spanish War soldiers as constituents, he worked diligently in their behalf. No request made of him went unheeded, no letter remained unanswered.

Mr. DAVIDSON was an able and earnest speaker. On the all too rare occasions when he occupied the floor he commanded the attention of the House by his mastery of facts and clearness of presentation. In public speaking he never stooped to demagogic appeal, but through fairness to those who opposed him sought to win his cause. While neither aggressive nor radical by disposition, he stood by his convictions. In all things he was patriotic and honest and his word was unquestioned. Whatever fate befell him he accepted it with the spirit of a true philosopher. His geniality, modesty, and fairness characterized him at all time and won for him the love, admiration, and respect of us all.

Mr. DAVIDSON loved his home. His domestic life was ideal. His wife, two sons, and a daughter were objects of his constant and tender solicitude. We who were with him daily knew the pride he felt in having a son in the service. He died too soon to see the fruition of his hopes. To those he left behind there goes out from us a feeling of profound sympathy. He was in his best years, life had yet much of promise for him, and his taking off seems like sunset at noonday; and yet we must be reconciled, for was not his life in the hands of "Him who doeth all things well"?

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, in this Chamber a week ago there gathered the members of both Houses of Congress, the only living ex-President, all the members of the Cabinet, the members of the Supreme Court, and the representatives of the Diplomatic Corps, to do honor to a great American, Theodore Roosevelt. We listened with rapt attention to the great eulogy delivered by the scholar of the Senate and one of the elder statesmen, the Hon. HENRY CABOT LODGE. To-day we meet to pay the last tribute to the memory of our departed colleague, the Hon. JAMES H. DAVIDSON. In my fourteen years of service only one other instance has happened, that when Hon. Henry C. Adams died, where the State has lost a Representative during his service in Congress.

No Congress in its history has suffered so great a toll in the death of Members than this now nearing its close. The problems that have required solution, the tenseness of situations, the added burdens of legislation, and office duties directly traceable to the world war sapped the vitality of all, undermined in some instances the strongest constitutions, and brought death to a large number. Many quaked under the stress and strain, and I fear my colleague DAVIDSON was one of this number.

In the maelstrom of congressional life it is not the rule, no matter how long you are associated, to learn much about the lives and careers of Members before their entrance to Congress. My estimate of JAMES H. DAVIDSON is limited to my observation of his work since 1903, when I first became associated with him. He had preceded me three terms, and was then on the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. Here he served under the master mind and leader, Hon. Theodore E. Burton, chairman of the committee. Even at that early day, which position became more pronounced as his services continued, DAVIDSON was regarded as an authority on river and harbor improvements.

According to the unwritten rule in Congress, he gave first consideration to his committee work. This engrossed the major

portion of his legislative time; but he was alert to give close attention to the demands of his district. No member could have achieved the distinction which was his, to have served continuously for 16 years, without having reflected truly the best expression of his district.

He was modest and unassuming, and yet in debate he was a forcible speaker. When he spoke he commanded and held the attention of the House. In Congress brilliancy counts less than good judgment and willingness to work. The esteem in which he was held by his colleagues was in one instance exemplified upon his reelection to Congress after an interregnum of four years. Though the membership of the House had changed in the interim, the record he had made of conscientious application to duty and of rare judgment brought him appointment to the only vacancy on the important Committee on Military Affairs. Many sought this position because of its great vantage in shaping the Government's military policy during the world war, into which we were then just entering. Because he had voted his convictions on all questions relating to the war, and had voted against the declaration of war, no Member in the House questioned his appointment on this committee or ever doubted his loyalty to his Government after Congress declared war.

Then came the heavy work in the Committee on Military Affairs, the making ready when our country was so ill-prepared to bring success to our standard on the European field of battle. For more than a year he toiled ceaselessly in committee to provide adequately the sinews of war that brought about ultimate victory. It was under this heavy strain that he quaked. He had extracted too much from nature's reservoir, and, as is so often the case, after long unrequited service to country, he found his health undermined just as the Congress was about to take a much-needed rest to permit of the restoration of health to Members after the exacting service. But he had been too faithful a public servant, he had drained the cup of life in his country's cause, and death came suddenly to his exhausted body.

I wonder whether his constituents knew and appreciated the sacrifice and work in his country's cause which brought his life to this untimely end.

Mr. FREAR. Mr. Speaker, as has been just stated by my colleague, this great Hall was filled last week with a distinguished assemblage gathered to do homage to that great American, Theodore Roosevelt, a good man whose impress has been left upon the lives of those of his own day and generation and upon the history of our country.

In this same historic Hall, which has been the scene of another statesman's labors for nearly a score of years, we again gather to do homage to that lovable man who in like manner was an honored public servant, cut down in his prime and during the period of his greatest usefulness.

Our former colleague, JAMES H. DAVIDSON, would have wished for no higher eulogy than to be remembered as a friend of men. Of splendid attainments and of strong attractive personality, he was known throughout his own loved State of Wisconsin and in this great legislative body as an able, patriotic, conscientious Representative, who made the cause of his people and of his country his own.

Men are useful to the world in which they move according to their opportunity to serve and their willingness to serve wholeheartedly and effectively. Measured by that simple standard, no man was more honest or faithful in his performance of public duties than our colleague, JAMES H. DAVIDSON, and few men will be more missed from his circle of immediate friends than our friend in whose memory we meet to speak to-day.

Coming from the home district of distinguished public men of former years, including Senator Sawyer, Gen. Bragg, and "Gabe" Bouck, all notable men once familiar to these Halls, we who knew "JIM" DAVIDSON recognized in him a faithful representative of a strong people and a worthy successor of those who had gone before.

Stricken down at a time when his services on the great Military Committee would have been of great value to that committee and to his country during the midst of war, and before our Armies had been able to take active part in the great conflict he actively joined in preparing us for the struggle and then dropped out from our circle before many of us realized his serious illness.

His wife and loved ones, so suddenly bereft, lost a devoted husband and an affectionate father, while we, his associates, lost an able colleague and friend, and his State, together with this great legislative body in which he so long and honorably served, lost a faithful and distinguished public servant.

Warm-hearted and gentle by nature, he was yet strong in his convictions. I well remember his firm stand on grave public matters wherein momentous questions were involved, and his associates will bear testimony that he ever performed his public

duties with fearless, conscientious judgment unaffected by personal considerations. No higher praise need be awarded any man.

As we go along the pathway of life, passing so rapidly on the downward stretch of the last half that we find the mileposts confronting us with ever-increasing frequency, we learn that he who gives the best that is in him for the good of others, who dedicates himself to the service of those about him, finds in that same service a pleasure and a contentment that is the certain reward of giving.

Such was the philosophy, under divine guidance, of our colleague, whose self-sacrifice and efforts to serve those about him made him so greatly esteemed by his fellows. He was high-minded and a strong man among men—a man whose place can not be filled, and a friend who will never be forgotten.

Mr. VOIGT. Mr. Speaker, the first Member of this House who extended to me the hand of welcome and fellowship was our deceased colleague, JAMES H. DAVIDSON. Shortly after my election in 1916 I received a letter from Mr. DAVIDSON, whose district and mine were adjoining, in which he offered his assistance in acquainting me with the duties of my new office. Later on he invited me and another new Member elect to visit him at his home city of Oshkosh. We gladly availed ourselves of his kindness, and spent some enjoyable and profitable hours with him. I had made a mental memorandum of innumerable points on which I sought light. When I recall now all the questions with which I plied him, I say he had a right to consider me green indeed. If he did, he did not show it, but answered all my questions with sympathetic courtesy and patience.

From that day on Mr. DAVIDSON and I became warm friends, and him, like other men who have counseled and aided me when I stood in need, I shall always hold in grateful remembrance.

Our deceased friend was born at Downsville, N. Y., in 1858. Like many men who have attained prominence, he taught school and studied law. He graduated from the Albany Law School in 1884. Three years later, following the advice to "go West, young man," he moved to Princeton, Wis., and opened a law office. In 1888 he was elected district attorney of his county, and from that time until his death he was in the political arena. In 1892 he removed to Oshkosh, one of the largest cities of Wisconsin, where there was greater opportunity for the display of his powers. In 1896 he was elected a Member of the Fifty-fifth Congress, and was reelected for seven consecutive terms, serving his constituency from 1897 to 1913. He was defeated in his candidacy for the Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth Congresses, but was reelected to the Sixty-fifth.

His long service as a Member of this House is almost a conclusive testimonial to his ability and integrity as a representative of the people and as a man. An election to this body is in itself evidence of character and ability, but an election for nine terms is an indorsement of public duty ably and conscientiously performed, to add to which would be mere surplage. The people whom he represented knew him best, and notwithstanding the onslaughts which political campaigns bring on, they honored him time and again by commissioning him as their representative here.

After I came to Washington as a Member of the Sixty-fifth Congress I had the good fortune to associate with our deceased colleague almost daily. I frequently sought his advice in matters of routine, and discussed with him some of the questions of the day. He was always courteous and willing to be of assistance in any way he could, and I considered it a privilege to feel that I might go to him at any time and get the benefit of his many years of experience.

Mr. DAVIDSON was a man who was modest and retiring in his disposition, but he possessed firm will power. He was no friend of bombast and sham. He had a strong sense of right and duty, and his sole aim was to let his every act be for the best interests of his constituents and his country.

For some months before his death it was apparent to our delegation that our deceased friend was in failing health, although none of us realized that he would soon be with us no more. He bore his ailment with great fortitude and rarely complained. During this time he frequently expressed to me solicitude for his family. He was intensely devoted to and proud of his wife and his two sons and daughter. To his bereaved family our sympathy goes out to-day.

Our deceased colleague died here in Washington on August 6 last. It was my privilege to be in the congressional party that attended the last rites at his home. Here were assembled many of his friends, with whom we joined in paying a tribute of respect and affection. With simple and impressive ceremonies the mortal remains of JAMES H. DAVIDSON were laid away among murmuring trees and beneath a wealth of flowers, but his spirit will always be with us.

Mr. CLASSON. Mr. Speaker, unfortunately I did not know JAMES H. DAVIDSON very long.

I say unfortunately, because I knew him long enough and well enough to realize that it would have been rare good fortune to have known him longer and better.

I first met him when he was a practicing lawyer and city attorney of Oshkosh, before his first election to Congress, which occurred in 1896, more than 22 years ago.

From that time I never saw him until he had again been elected after being out of Congress for four years.

I had just been elected and went to Oshkosh to see him and talk with him about some things which I wanted to learn about before coming to Washington. My reception and treatment by Mr. DAVIDSON at that time made an impression upon me which led me to resolve that I would become better acquainted with him, which I did, and I may say that our relations were rather intimate during the months of the special session and those of the regular session before he became too ill to attend to his duties.

Many men from his own and other States who were Members of the House during his first period of service, which covered 16 years, can and do testify to his faithful, painstaking, and able work here.

I know that his district is one containing varied and important industries and includes several of the principal cities of Wisconsin, and that in it are many men of ability and high standing, and the fact that such a constituency was content to be served for years by him demonstrates the satisfaction which he gave to his people as a national legislator and the confidence which they reposed in him; and the fact that he was returned after an interval of four years, during which period he was the nominee of his party in two unsuccessful contests, shows that he was considered a fit and popular standard bearer of his party.

It is of the side of Mr. DAVIDSON that I knew best that I wish to speak for a moment. He was a man of unfailing courtesy and kindness of heart, always considerate of others, absolutely conscientious, and with the highest moral courage; devoted to his duty and to his family and his friends; and I have never yet seen a man, woman, or child who knew JIM DAVIDSON who was not his friend.

Naturally he had sharp political and other differences of opinion with many people, but such differences never caused anyone to lose his admiration for him as a clean and honorable opponent and a courteous, high-minded, lovable gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I can say only that which I know. I knew him and loved him, and those who knew him loved him and miss him.

His life and death were a beautiful fulfillment of the admonition of the poet:

So live that, when thy summons comes to join
The innumerable caravan that moves
To that mysterious realm where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death,
Thou go not, like the quarry-slave at night,
Scourged to his dungeon, but, sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave
Like one that wraps the drapery of his couch
About him and lies down to pleasant dreams.

Mr. LAMPERT. Mr. Speaker, I wish to speak briefly of JAMES H. DAVIDSON as a man. For 26 years I have known him well. It has been my good fortune to have been associated with him in many ways and to have known his reaction to many different circumstances.

JAMES H. DAVIDSON loved people. His home life was beautiful. As husband and father he counseled and advised. He felt and knew that each must live his own life and that there is, therefore, no place for a dictator where democracy is or is to be.

He used to walk to and from his office along Algoma Street. There was always a cheery greeting for everyone—a wave of the hand, a smile, and a word. This did not come from habit nor was it assumed. It was the genuine expression of his love for folks. Farmers used to go up to his office just to greet him, and go away again reassured that JIM DAVIDSON was just as human as ever.

And he loved his town and his State and his country and all mankind in the same sincere, human way. You could not shake his hand and look into his kindly eye without knowing that he had a philosophy of life that was genuinely human through and through.

And therefore he had friends wherever he was known. The newsboy, the bootblack, the mill hand, the lumberjack, the storekeeper, the farmer, the captain of industry, the minister, the statesman, all knew JIM DAVIDSON and loved him. He had many opponents, but no enemies. This was not because he lacked clear judgment or because he lacked will power. On

the contrary, his judgment was clear and farseeing; his mind, once made up, was constant and unswerving. He saw the big things in big ways, and he also saw in each person that he met the substantial and fundamental elements that make human life a thing of priceless value.

And so he went about his work in a kindly, sympathetic, far-seeing way. He refused to be troubled because some things did not go just as he thought they ought to go, for he knew that his way was not the only way, his view was not the only view. This explains that almost unexampled consideration which he showed, and also that gentlemanliness which was so characteristic of him. He was schooled in the forms of politeness, but he was never formal. Politeness and gentlemanly conduct were as natural with him as was the beating of his heart.

JAMES H. DAVIDSON was a man to whom those in trouble instinctively turned, and never in vain. It was not that people expected him to remove the cause of their trouble so much as it was that they knew he could help them to adjust themselves to a changed world in a reasonable way. His advice and counsel were sought on all sorts of troubles, for he knew how to find the brighter side. He knew and lived the philosophy which Longfellow expressed in his poem, *The Rainy Day*; that philosophy which led Garfield to say to that great crowd in New York immediately after the assassination of Lincoln: "God reigns, and the Government at Washington still lives."

It was this faith in the final outcome of things, this faith in the integrity of the human soul, that gave him his poise and his balance. He was serene and undisturbed by things which caused frenzy in some who had less interest in the outcome than had he. He never lost command of himself, and therefore he never lost the confidence and respect of those with whom he was associated. He did not have to retract and explain and start anew. Instead he kept steadily on, gaining every day in knowledge, in insight, in power, and in genuine worth.

He was an incessant worker. He wanted to know all that was to be known about the subjects that came to his congressional committees. If a new woodworking machine had been installed in one of the factories of his home town during his absence, he wanted to know all about it. And in all that touched his life, and especially in all of that for which as a public servant he had a responsibility, he sought information, knowledge, and understanding. He never formed snap judgments, and he was not ashamed to say that he did not know. He was devoted to the underlying truth of things, to which even his partisanship never blinded him.

And it was thus that he developed a judicial attitude of mind. He weighed the pros and cons of things, turned them over in his keen and fertile mind, and thus reached conclusions that were sound. He was never wrong on great, fundamental issues.

And thus he was a self-made man—not simply in the sense that he sought and struggled and won, but in that deeper sense which means that through his efforts he became one of God's noblemen, "fed from within with all the strength he needs."

Such a man is loyalty itself. He saw the faults of men, but he estimated men in terms of their virtues. He was a party man because he saw that only through parties can come that adjustment and readjustment of social relationships which spells progress; and therefore, while he was a party man, he regarded his party as a means to an end that was greater than the party. That end was to him the welfare of his country, of our democracy. And even beyond all this was an abiding faith in the brotherhood of man in the fatherhood of God. Matrixed in this faith, he was always loyal to those things which square with it.

Kindly, sincere, clear-sighted, conscientious, considerate, gentlemanly, sound, loyal—such he was when the Angel of Death summoned him from our midst. And now he sleeps in the bosom of Mother Earth, beside the river he loved so well, missed and mourned by those whom he had loved and helped—sleeps until God shall call him home.

Mr. CARY. Mr. Speaker, we are again gathered to pay our last tribute of respect to one whom has gone from us to join the vast silent majority who have crossed the river of death.

I wish to add my tribute to those of my colleagues who have so ably described the worth and manhood of JAMES H. DAVIDSON and to lay upon his grave the wreath of kindly memory that he so well deserved. It was my privilege to meet him in the Sixtieth Congress. I was a new Member and he an old one, and I shall long remember his cordial welcome to me and the helping hand he extended in advising and counseling his new confrere from the Badger State.

JAMES H. DAVIDSON had the sturdy common sense and rugged sincerity that came to him as a priceless inheritance from his ancestors, and living as he did in the robust and liberty-breathing air of the great Northwest he partook of all the

characteristics that make the men of the forests of Wisconsin such splendid citizens of a splendid country.

He was an ardent and consistent Republican, but free from all that was narrow in his partisanship; he placed a true and steadfast Americanism above all party creeds, and was never afraid to voice his convictions on all public questions as his own conscience dictated. He was defeated a few years ago, and those of us who had remained were glad, indeed, when the news came that he had been returned, and we found our old friend and colleague the same genial, rugged, and sincere man who had left us for a season. But he did not remain with us long. He "came back" triumphantly, but it was but for a little space, and then, in the full vigor of his manhood, he was stricken and died practically in harness.

All that is left now of JAMES DAVIDSON is the memory of his manly character and the name he has left behind him, but it is the priceless heritage of an unstained reputation that he has left and a name that will be remembered as long as honest worth, sincerity, and integrity are hallmarks of gentility in a Republic that does not depend on the quarterings of heraldry to make her noblemen and aristocracy.

Robert Burns has well said:

A king can mak a belted knight,
A marquis, duke, and a' that,
But an honest man's abun his might,
Gude faith he mauna fa' that,
For a' that and a' that,
Their riband, star, and a' that,
The rank is but the guinea's stamp,
The mon's the gowd for a' that.

So let us, as we stand beside the bier of one who has gone before, see in his life and death the lesson that in this country of ours a reputation based on honesty and sincerity is worth more than the ratings of a commercial agency or the accolade of a monarch; that the confidence of a constituency and the respect of a community is worth more than a patent of nobility; and that in this democracy of ours we shall still build monuments to those who hold fast, as JAMES H. DAVIDSON did, to the simple, sturdy virtues that have made our country the hope of the world, the despair of the tyrant, and the last abiding place of the spirit of freedom that shall never die while America holds her place among the nations of the earth.

Mr. ADOLPHUS P. NELSON. Mr. Speaker, as a citizen of Wisconsin, I have known for many years of the large and eminent services of our colleague, the late Hon. JAMES H. DAVIDSON, and wish to-day to bear testimony of his noble life and distinguished career, always devoted to the best interests of his district, his State, and his country.

Though stricken in the very prime of life, he had still wrought long enough and well enough to leave his memory and services indelibly impressed upon his associates, his State, and his Nation. Such men never die.

His kind, genial, and manly spirit teaches us to-day that "honest toil is holy service, faithful work is praise and fame."

JAMES H. DAVIDSON was known as an able and conscientious legislator and tireless worker, and brought to bear both in the committee room and upon the floor of the House rare judgment and efficient leadership. He stood ready always to do his best when duty called. He taught us to carry hopeful hearts and cheerful brows, and that we must mold the life of our Nation by the force of great moral ideals, and rule through the royalty of principle that can never be discredited.

His public life, as well as his private life, was marked by a purpose of real service and uplift in which sacrifice of self was never considered but freely spent for those he loved and served. The words of the great Christ find a rare application in the life of our lamented colleague when he said, "Whosoever will be great among you, let him be your minister, and whosoever will be chief among you, let him be your servant."

JAMES E. DAVIDSON was happiest when he could be of the greatest service to his fellow men and his country. He always resolved to exert to his utmost his rare mental and physical powers to the end that there might be maintained in this world a permanent Christian civilization and life. Our friend and colleague, always true in his fellowship, tender in his sympathy, and noble in his ideals, will continue to live and to bless the world.

We bow at his grave to-day with profound sorrow and mingle our grief with the grief of his family and of those who knew and loved him best, and sincerely mourn the loss, in the very prime of life, of one of Wisconsin's noblest sons, of whom it may well be said:

We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths;
In feelings not in figures on a dial.
We should count time by heart throbs;
He most lives who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best.
Life is but a means to an end, that end
Beginning means an end to all things—God.

At this point Mr. BUTLER resumed the chair.

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that some Members are not present, I ask unanimous consent that an opportunity may be afforded to all Members to insert remarks in the RECORD on the life, character, and public services of the Hon. JAMES H. DAVIDSON.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the request will be granted.

There was no objection.

THE LATE REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAM A. JONES.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next order for to-day.

The Clerk read as follows:

On motion of Mr. MONTAGUE, by unanimous consent,
Ordered, That Sunday, February 16, 1919, be set apart for addresses upon the life, character, and public services of Hon. WILLIAM A. JONES, late a Representative from the State of Virginia.

Mr. MONTAGUE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration and adoption of the resolutions which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the resolutions.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 582.

Resolved, That the business of the House be now suspended that opportunity may be given for tributes to the memory of Hon. WILLIAM A. JONES, late a Member of this House from the State of Virginia.

Resolved, That as a particular mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, and in recognition of his distinguished public career, the House, at the conclusion of the exercises of this day, shall stand adjourned.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate.

Resolved, That the Clerk send a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased.

The question was taken; and the resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. FLOOD] will take the chair.

Mr. FLOOD took the chair.

Mr. MONTAGUE. Mr. Speaker, exercises by this House in memory of my late colleague WILLIAM A. JONES have been delayed in order to obtain copies of the memorial proceedings had in his behalf by the people of Manila and the Legislature of the Philippine Islands, proceedings so appropriately related to this occasion that I request unanimous consent that they may be made a part of the memorial record of our deceased colleague.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Virginia asks unanimous consent that the memorial proceedings referred to be made a part of the memorial record of our deceased colleague. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MONTAGUE. Mr. Speaker, I also ask unanimous consent that any absent Member unavoidably detained from these exercises to-day may be permitted to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Virginia also asks unanimous consent that any Member unavoidably detained may have permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MONTAGUE. Mr. Speaker, amidst the accumulated work and labor of the closing days of this Congress, the last of the 14 Congresses in which my late colleague continuously served, we may well pause to recall the life, character, and public services of a Representative so able, faithful, and successful.

WILLIAM ATKINSON JONES was born at Warsaw, the county seat of Richmond County, Va., on March 21, 1849, and there he lived until his death in the George Washington University Hospital, in the city of Washington, on April 17, 1918. He came from honorable American stock. His great-grandfather, Joseph Jones, was a general in the Revolutionary War, an intimate and trusted friend of Lafayette, and subsequently postmaster of Petersburg, Va., by appointment of Jefferson. Thomas Jones, the son of Joseph, married Mary Lee, the daughter of Richard Lee, long a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses from Westmoreland County, a first cousin of the famous Richard Henry Lee; and from this marriage was born Thomas Jones, the second, who married Anne Seymour Trowbridge, of Plattsburg, N. Y., who were the father and mother of him to whose memory we would at this hour pay homage. I should add that James Trowbridge, his maternal grandfather, was recognized by the Congress for his gallantry at the siege of Plattsburg in 1814. So he came of goodly heritage, a heritage of which he never boasted, but which he exemplified by a life of high purpose and eminent usefulness.

His boyhood fell upon the stormy days of the great war between the States and upon its abhorrent aftermath. His father, a man of character and force, an intrepid soldier upon many a field of battle, a lawyer of success, and a judge of uprightness, realizing the temper and promise of his son, entered him as a cadet in the Virginia Military Institute in the fall of 1864, where he remained until the evacuation of Richmond, serving as occasion required with the corps of that famous institute in defense of the capital of his State. Thus as a boy of 16 he did arduous and valiant military service. He was then placed in Coleman's School, at Fredericksburg, a fine academy, from which he entered the University of Virginia in October, 1868. In this institution, with a corps of great professors and with a remarkable student body, upon all of whom he made an enviable impression, he worked faithfully and successfully, graduating with distinction in its school of law in June, 1870. Here, too, he was noted as an athlete, as those of us who knew him 25 years ago in his great vigor and physical beauty can well appreciate.

But, Mr. Speaker, education is not alone obtained from academies and universities, from study and observation, but largely though unconsciously from environment and the habits and traditions of the social group with which one comes into immediate contact. Perhaps not since the days of Athens did so small a section of country with a population so negligible in numbers ever put upon the stage of public activity in so brief a time so many great and illustrious men as were found in the period just prior and subsequent to the Revolution, in the Northern neck of Virginia, a narrow strip of country lying between the Potomac and Rappahannock Rivers. Within a few miles of Mr. JONES's home were born Washington, Madison, and Monroe; "Light Horse Harry" Lee, of revolutionary renown; Richard Henry Lee, the mover of the Declaration of Independence and the rival of Henry as the orator of the Revolution; Francis Lightfoot Lee, the signer of that document; Charles Lee, Attorney General in Washington's Cabinet; Arthur Lee, the negotiator of the treaty of 1778 between the United States and France, and later Robert Edward Lee, ranked by many eminent critics as the foremost military captain of the English-speaking race; while close by lived John Taylor, of Caroline, who wrought mightily for free institutions, and George Mason, the author of the first Bill of Rights formulated in America, and regarded by Washington as having the finest intellect of his time.

These mighty names and their mighty deeds, contributing so largely to the standards of patriotism and public life of America, found young JONES not unresponsive to their nourishing influences and ennobling traditions. Such an atmosphere, such historic and patriotic associations, constitute a fortunate school within which to rear an American statesman.

In July, 1870, he was admitted to the bar of his native county, where his character, ability, learning, and industry soon bore him to the very front of his profession. Within three years after coming to the bar he was elected Commonwealth's attorney by the people of his county, which office he filled with rare distinction and satisfaction for 10 years. He was a fearless, sometimes a stern, but always a just prosecutor. In the year 1890, when he was elected to the Fifty-second Congress, he was at the head of the bar of his section of Virginia, appearing with success in many important cases in the State and Federal courts. At the bar as upon the hustings he was a powerful advocate, a student of facts and of law, presenting his cases not always with the utmost tact but with a directness and power of argument that was usually irresistible. He did not thrust the rapier, he rather wielded the broad blade, and, sustained by a moral force, a mental vigor, and a commanding presence, he made one of the most formidable and successful advocates of his State before juries and courts, nisi prius and appellate.

Mr. Speaker, by heredity, by education, and by historic and patriotic environment, it seemed quite inevitable that he would devote himself to public affairs. So we find him very early in life the bold and brilliant defender of his party's faith and the fame and good name of his Commonwealth. He was frequently impressed for duty upon the hustings, and in some instances he met in debate the ablest men of the opposition from home and abroad. And none met him who ever forgot him, and many of his ablest antagonists cherished no wish to cross swords with him again. At times he was almost merciless in debate. His intensity of conviction, his accurate and quick perception of the weak joint in the armor of his opponent, made him one of the most formidable debaters of his State in his day and generation. This may seem exaggerative by those of this House who only saw him of recent years, bending under the weight of pain and disease, but those who have known him as I have known him, who have heard him as I have heard him, will unhesitatingly confirm this appreciation of his extraordinary forensic power.

Mr. Speaker, the qualities which I have mentioned, together with his compelling personality, his vehement confidence in the potency of free institutions, and his contributions of speech and pen to the public questions of the day led to his nomination to the Fifty-second Congress in a memorable campaign over a very popular opponent, the Republican Member of the district. Nor was his victory ephemeral. He was no erratic comet, but rather a fixed star, growing in steady and expanding radiance. So from his election in 1890 to the day of his death he received the continuous and deepening confidence of a great constituency, and it may be truthfully affirmed that had he lived through the fall of 1918 he would have been nominated and elected without opposition.

Once or twice his district was changed, but these changes brought him constituents of equal if not increased friendliness and confidence. Nor did he employ the usual methods of securing political support. In his long career and contests he never by word or letter personally solicited a single vote, unless appeals to the people through the press and from the rostrum should be so construed. Indeed, save in rare instances he never sent out a public document unless he had a specific request therefor.

He approached his constituents as he would have them approach him, upon a plane of mutual respect, consideration, and confidence. But no Member of this House was ever more watchful of the rights and interests of his constituents, singular or collective. He never spared himself in their behalf, and among the last of his public acts, performed with great pain and inconvenience, was his irrefutable presentation of a great harbor improvement to the Chief of Engineers.

Mr. Speaker, I should not undertake on this occasion to assemble and assess all the public services of my late eminent colleague, but I would mention two instances as best exhibiting the true temper and test of his political ideals, which were to be found in his unvarying and vehement conviction of the right and success of peoples to govern themselves.

The first instance was the effective part he took in his own State in behalf of the direct election of United States Senators by the people, and, pending its accomplishment by constitutional amendment, his able, brilliant, and persistent efforts in behalf of a ballot primary as the means of instructing or controlling the State legislature in the selection of Senators. The wisdom of his statesmanship in advocacy of such methods I will not discuss, my purpose being only to show his political convictions, his confidence in the right of the people to elect their political agents as essential to the proper maintenance of free institutions.

The second instance evidencing the same faith, was his able and indefatigable efforts to give to the Filipinos the fullest measure of self-government compatible with their political development, and with the ultimate purpose of their complete independence. The merits or demerits of his views upon this subject I will not now discuss save to observe that his service in behalf of these distant peoples was the crowning achievement of his public life as it was the supreme evidence of his political faith and philosophy. He firmly believed that all just governments should rest upon the consent of the governed—this conviction was the source and object of his constant activities.

Mr. Speaker, many here recall his presence on this floor battling for this ideal and for this legislation. We recall how he seemed to forget his physical limitations, and with a memory of all the facts and history involved in the question, with his soul aglow at the prospects of the larger liberties which the legislation would promote, by argument and tact and tenacity, he guided through this House that great measure which will make his name blessed for evermore by the people of these faraway isles, as it is already embalmed in their grateful and fervent affections.

I accompanied him from the House to his committee room after the final passage of that measure. Tired and worn was he, but no word of personal exultation did he utter, only with winsome smile and subdued voice was a simple expression of gratitude that he had helped in his day and generation to extend the frontiers of human freedom. This was the great achievement of his long career, an achievement that will be memorialized in enduring form by the peoples of the Philippine Islands, and a culmination worthy of the best traditions of American statesmanship.

Mr. Speaker, I must now close my inadequate appreciation of this incorruptible public servant, this brave man, with resolute tenacity of purpose, with abounding confidence in the merits of any cause which he espoused, and fearless determination to give to it all of his strength and courage, to speak most briefly of his capacity for friendships. He had many friends and in them he saw little but what was good. He was slow to give his

affections, but once given they were inflexible. It would be invidious to call the roll of his true and tried friends. But one I will ever remember, who from college to casket gave him an unbroken flow of affection, and who with sad face and moist eyes came in the early morning from another State to view the remains of his dead friend. And there are those of this Congress, amidst the associations of this Hall, who will recall the beautiful friendship so long existing between him and the brilliant De Armond of Missouri.

I would not lift the veil which hides the outer world from the activities and felicities of his home life, save to say that he was a kindly neighbor, a delightful host, a dutiful and affectionate son, a true and faithful husband, and a generous and loving father. He truly met all of the near and tender relations of life.

His death has wrung grievously the hearts of many and he will long be missed by his district, his State, and this House, in which he was for so many years a distinguished Member. The funeral committee of this House will ever vividly recall the glowing and gorgeous spring morning when troops of friends and neighbors gathered about the open grave in the cemetery of Saint John's Church, in full view of his home, when amidst the singing of birds and the moaning of friends he was laid away in the soil he loved so well.

Mr. Speaker, he was ready for the summons. He was aware of the slender thread of life left him, for the pain and agony of his fatal disease told him only too plainly of the nearing end. But—

Men must endure
Their going hence as their coming thither;
Ripeness is all.

He was indeed the "full corn in the ear," ripe and hanging lightly to be plucked by the Hand Divine. With courage and hope he quietly met the end, and at this hour I pay my homage to the memory of a true patriot, a great public servant, a noble and high-minded man, Virginia's loyal son, America's defender, and my dear friend.

Mr. Speaker, in accordance with the request heretofore granted, I insert herewith the memorial in behalf of our late colleague by the people of Manila and the Legislature of the Philippine Islands:

THE PHILIPPINE LEGISLATURE TO WILLIAM ATKINSON JONES.

SPEECH DELIVERED BY SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR RAFAEL PALMA ON THE OCCASION OF THE MEMORIAL SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE IN HONOR OF THE LATE CONGRESSMAN JONES, AUTHOR OF THE FUNDAMENTAL LAW OF THE PHILIPPINES.

The event which we have now the honor to commemorate, while it would seem as already past, awakens in our soul the indefinable emotion of a fresh anguish, of a painful and deep stab that but yesterday was in our hearts. On the 16th of April this year the faint accent of the cable transmitted from one end to the other of this archipelago the news that Representative Jones of Virginia was seriously ill. This message of sorrow produced in all parts of the islands a sensation of anguish and the soul of the whole country felt the profound alarm that something was being lost which was a part of it, something which was to it intimate and familiar. When after a few days later the cables flashed the sadder news of his demise a general consternation overran the Filipino homes, drowning their inhabitants in profound mourning and meditation.

It is not necessary to reason out, to look for the explanation of, this logical sentiment. The world lives on the law of contradiction, on opposing ideas, on schisms of interests, on passions that mar. But amid all these contradictions and antitheses the sentiment that compels man to recognize with piety, with love and gratitude, the value of a good received, of a favor generously and disinterestedly lavished, is uniform, is universal. It is thus that the Filipino people, after experiencing the first moments of stupor and pain, arose like a single soul to give a vigorous expression to its sincere condolence for the bitter loss, and in the messages which came from the remotest confines of our municipalities, from our political, civic and social organizations, as well as in the memorial services rendered for the departed, the language of man exhausted the vocabulary of pain, that vocabulary that can not, and can never, inclose the multifarious sentiments of the human heart. After all those manifestations of pain, after all that expression of love and gratitude which the memory of Congressman JONES kept burning in the soul, this legislature, as the incarnation of the Filipino people, can not forget him during these sessions. This legislature is his own creation, his own work, as well as of Congress, and it would be guilty of a breach of courtesy and gratitude if it were to let this session pass without honoring the memory of that great public man, who, belonging as he did belong to a distinct race, thought much of the Philippines, identified himself with the interests of the Filipinos, and who, in justice and in truth, has a right to claim a place in the honor roll of our own heroes and to own a sanctuary in every Filipino home and heart.

William Atkinson Jones, in fact, more than a glory to America, is a glory to the Philippines. America might have been the scene of his efforts and triumphs, but the scene of his glory is the Philippines. It is here where his work exerted and will exert a beneficial and lasting influence. It is here where his spirit and his genius have been most understood and appreciated and where the legislation that bears his name will yield the most timely fruits and will be the object of the veneration and the admiration of generations and generations of Filipinos.

It is wonderful, it is interesting, to observe how, once in a while, history presents to us men of extraordinary minds and character, of pure and elevated principles, whose work and whose influence, instead of ending with the confines of their country, extend far beyond, stamp-

ing their profound impress on the ideas and on the political life of other races. For this reason, Lord Chatham and Lafayette are better loved and venerated in the United States than in their own countries; Pí and Margal and Morayta more popular in the Philippines than in Spain. And something more: These men may belong to their own countries by birth, but they belong more principally to the countries they have chosen for the scene of their conquests, as the object of their zeal and love, countries that received the nourishment of their doctrines and examples and profited from their deeds and exploits. Thus the geniuses who enlightened the world by the inventions of their science, Franklin, Newton, Marconi, are said to be men without a country—they belong to humanity.

It is true that in his land, Virginia, William Atkinson Jones will receive the honor and the respect it owes him as one of its illustrious sons. But I doubt very much whether they could love him with the same piety and the adoration of the millions of Filipinos, to-day and to-morrow, who owe to him in their present situation the restitution of that God-given attribute of leading a life as free citizens of a country, as a people who can manage their own affairs and whose ultimate destinies they can mold in accordance with their own principles and inspiration. I doubt whether Virginian posterity can lavish on his memory the blessings and prayers which will be lavished upon it by Filipino posterity that has seen the progress of the cycle of its emancipation—that cycle which has proved and is proving too difficult for many countries to traverse—by means of that magnificent piece of legislation that is now constituting the cornerstone of our political life.

William Atkinson Jones is not only a glory which we may claim; he is besides a symbol, the symbol of true and genuine Americanism. He is for us one of the exemplars of that American tradition of not reconciling the conscience and the judgment to the insecure opinions of the vulgar but only to the permanent interests of human liberty. He did not concur in that absurd commonplace of considering the acquisition of the Philippines as a design of Providence or as a rich spoil of war destined to render commercial benefits and political aggrandizement to his Nation. On the contrary, he has been one of those rare and privileged minds who, placing themselves above all and any kinds of national egotism, resorted for inspiration to the ideals of that noble galaxy of men who prepared the American Declaration of Independence and dictated the principle of liberty to the peoples of the world.

Hailing from Virginia, and saturated with the atmosphere of that land ennobled by the examples of life and death of Washington, readily did he see in the Filipino struggle for liberty an honorable object to which he could worthily dedicate the best efforts of his upright mind and of his generous heart. When, with wondering eyes, he beheld that far from the confines of his country the war was being waged on a weak and defenseless people that did nothing but to uphold its right to liberty, surely, he did not find it difficult to understand that the Filipinos were sustaining their cause with the same spirit of valor, with the same unutterable passion for liberty which burned in the soul of the American colonists of '76 when they tried to cast away the chain that bound them with England.

In this way, thereafter, with a consistency which resisted all fatigues, with a vigor and courage which seemed not the attributes of his years, with a clear vision of the rôle his nation was destined to play in the shaping of world destinies, he dedicated the last 15 years of his public career to sustain outside and inside the American Congress the sacred cause of Philippine independence. For years his generous attempts failed to arouse any interest in Congress. But when in 1912 the men of his party assumed the reins of power, it did not take him long to present his first bill on Philippine independence, providing for the establishment of a Filipino government which, after eight years, was to be declared independent. The presentation of this bill proved beyond reasonable doubt that the Democratic party honorably intended to give a definite solution to the Philippine problem to the chagrin of those men who saw in the promises of the opposition party mere whims that would never be realized when said party comes into power. The bill did not pass through successfully, due to the stern opposition which confronted it in and outside Congress, but such did not in any way serve to discourage the efforts of Representative JONES, for whom defeat served but to double his energy and to reinforce a will which not only awaited the victory but desired the compensation. In this way he introduced another bill on the same subject, which, after passing through countless obstacles, was finally converted into law, that law which is at present the organic charter of the Filipino people and the reach and consequence of which, while apparently affecting only the Filipinos, will undoubtedly, in course of time, inevitably affect the fortunes of the other dependent peoples on earth.

Must I speak yet of the patience, the tenacity of purpose and action, the spirit of sacrifice and of valor, which he showed during all that time in the defense of the Filipino cause as if it were his own cause? Did he expect any favor or recompense from the Filipinos? No; he alone depended on his conviction, on the traditions of his country, and for this reason stood alert, restless, but always firm, maintaining his belief and his interest till the end, in the confidence—what do I say?—in the assurance that in such way his nation not only was doing justice to a dependent people, but was also showing faith to its traditions, those traditions which have come to make of the American Continent the universally recognized continent of freedom.

He saw what others did not see. With ample prophetic vision he faced not only the present but the future and, purging it of all prejudice of race and civilization, endeavored to assure, more than the material supremacy, the permanent spiritual sovereignty of the United States in the Filipino heart. Was he deluded? No, a thousand times, no. Never had the Filipino people shown more faith in the American Nation than when under the government established by the Jones law. Never the American flag was held dearer, more respected, in Luzon as in the Visayas and Mindanao, as to-day the clouds of uncertainty of the past were dispelled and the eyes could see with clearness the indubitable sign of the future. Never as to-day had the Filipinos felt and expressed their loyalty with more freedom from timidity and baseness, with more frankness in the expression of truth, and never had they shown more willingness to maintain public order, to render their bit of sacrifice with America in her critical moments. Never had the interest and the patriotism of the Filipinos been more active and energetic as in these days to develop the sources of wealth and of common prosperity, to initiate and stimulate those enterprises so necessary to the enhancement of the highway of national greatness. Against all the auguries and predictions of the pessimists, the progress in all the walks of ordinary life in this country is moving with order and regularity, under the protection of an honorable, efficient, and judicious government.

These results plainly justify the confidence which Representative JONES has deposited in the Filipino people. He had faith in the goodness of man, in the work of his creation, in human nature. He was of those who think that the Creator has never denied a people the power and the intelligence to lead its own life, to develop its own prosperity, and attain its own well-being and happiness. With what pride, therefore, and with what satisfaction he must have greeted the noble and gallant response of the Filipino people to the confidence placed in them, by discharging efficiently the new additions to their powers. And when death closed the last page of his life, Congressman JONES brought to the grave that greater satisfaction born of the conviction of having planted the seed of goodness and seen it burgeon on the furrow. If the teachings of his doctrines and of his works are to mark the path of the future, if the motives enunciated in the preamble of his law and written down by his own pen are to serve as the guide and measure of the future relations between the American and Filipino peoples, I do not have the least doubt that his spirit, wherever it might be, will feel satisfied at seeing the realization of a work which death has cut short.

It is just that we should pay our tribute to the memory of Congressman JONES, that we offer on this occasion the most precious flowers of veneration and love for him who has been the loyal champion, and will be, in history, the father of the Filipino Nation. It is just that we vote resolutions expressive of our sorrow, in the name of the Filipino people whom we represent, and erect on his resting place in Virginia a mausoleum paid in public subscription by the sons of the Philippines. All this, and much more, the illustrious dead deserves for all that he has done for our country. We can not answer for the future. But if the life of an individual is short that of a nation is long. The Philippine nation must have to emerge some day, and the final outcome of the events in Europe, assuring for the future the formula of a just peace and the relations of sympathy and understanding among nations big and small, not founded on violence but on free will, would seem to assure its realization. I hope, therefore, that the Filipino nation will prove that it never forgets those who worked for its well being. And in the capital of the nation, when this shall have built its valhalla (temple of fame), Congressman JONES will figure among our greatest heroes and his statue will stand in a public place to remind not only the American people but the entire world of the truth of the maxim that "the greatest good, the most positive good that can be rendered all peoples is that of their own liberty."

ORATION DELIVERED BY GOVERNOR GENERAL FRANCIS BURTON HARRISON AT THE MEMORIAL MASS MEETING SERVICES FOR THE LATE HON. WILLIAM ATKINSON JONES, APRIL 30, 1918.

As an American I am proud to listen to the eulogies of Representative JONES by leading men of the Filipino race; as a friend of the Filipinos I am glad to witness once more an enduring proof of their gratitude and recognition of the noble work done in their behalf by an American leader.

Through many years of a long and honored life Mr. JONES labored earnestly and without self-interest for the liberties of the Filipino people. He was fortunate to live long enough to see a great part of his work crowned with success. He had also the satisfaction of knowing that his great fight for the immortal principle that Government should exist only with the consent of the governed is the truest exposition of Americanism. Thus, his struggle was not only in behalf of Filipino ideals but to uphold American principles.

I had the privilege of knowing Mr. JONES well during the years of our congressional service together, and what always impressed me, in addition to the nobility and generosity of his character, was the absolute sincerity of his nature and his deep devotion to principle. He had, moreover, a thorough understanding of the Filipino people and a complete confidence in their abilities and in their future.

It is impossible for me to describe how much I owe to him and to his memory. At all times and upon every occasion he was prompt, decisive, and unflinching in his generous support of my work here. He enjoyed the entire confidence and respect of President Wilson, and has been of inestimable value to the Filipino people during these years of uncertainty so happily resolved by the passage of the law of liberty which bears his honored name. His work will now be taken up and carried on with vigor by his distinguished successor, Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee.

As long as the Filipino nation shall endure, the memory of Mr. JONES will live, not only in monuments and in name but in the hearts of the people. Happy indeed is the man who can go to his eternal rest with the gratitude and affection of an entire race; who can enjoy to the last the blessing of "Well done, thou good and faithful servant"; who can carry with him the conviction that each and every Filipino, from the highest to the most humble, has secured a greater opportunity in life through his efforts. The pity of it is that he could not have lived on to see the independence of the Philippines he loved so well.

This is a wonderful thing—this demonstration to-night, in memory of a man who lived and died 12,000 miles away. If we could suppose his immortal soul to be still sentient of human emotions, we could believe that his heart would now swell with joy. But it is not enough that he should know of this in those immense and distant regions to which his soul has been drawn. He should know that through generations yet unborn his name will be mentioned with respect by orators on the platform, and that his memory will always "smell sweet and blossom in the silent dust" of the Philippines. He will expect more from all of you than respect and honor. When that glorious day shall come that you take your stand among the sisterhood of nations, you must remember that Mr. JONES's spirit up above will be watching over you with deep and tender solicitude; that through the trials and tribulations of a young republic, through sunshine and through shadow, in gladness and in sorrow, in failure and in success, his spirit will be with you; and, could he from far above speak to you in human voice, I am sure that he would call in clarion tone: "I expect every Filipino to do his duty."

MR. TOWNER. Mr. Speaker, the service of WILLIAM ATKINSON JONES as a Representative from the State of Virginia began with the Fifty-second Congress. He became chairman of the Committee on Insular Affairs at the commencement of the Sixty-second Congress. It was at that time I became associated with him as a member of that committee, and such association continued until the time of his death.

Under the rules of the House all proposed legislation concerning the islands which came to us as a result of the war with Spain is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Insular Affairs. A brief period of military occupancy followed the

adoption of the treaty by which we assumed jurisdiction of the islands—an organic act under which the Philippines were governed until the passage of the law now in operation was enacted by Congress in 1902.

Under the act of 1902 the complete pacification of the islands was accomplished. Local laws were enacted, courts of justice established, sanitation effected, a public-school system inaugurated. In general great progress in all directions was made. Still it was understood both by the people of the islands and by the people of the United States that the law of 1902 was but a temporary enactment and that the time had arrived for further legislation under which a larger measure of self government should be given the islands. To the character of such legislation the gentleman from Virginia had given much study and thought, and to its formulation he gave serious attention immediately he became chairman of the committee.

The original draft of the bill was exclusively the work of Mr. JONES; but preliminary to its submission to the full committee it was informally submitted for consideration to the ranking member of the majority, the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GARRETT], and to myself as ranking minority member. Frequent and sometimes prolonged consultations were held. Although there was frequent disagreement, our relations throughout were the most cordial. When the bill was presented to the full committee there was little controversy over the legislative provisions. The only controversy that arose and upon which there was political alignment was over the preamble.

The preamble referred to stated in several whereases the future purpose of the people of the United States with regard to the Philippines. This declaration of purpose had its origin in a series of events which it may be of interest briefly to review:

March 20, 1912, at the opening of the Sixty-second Congress Mr. JONES, for the first time chairman of the Committee on Insular Affairs, introduced a bill "to establish a qualified independent government for the Philippine Islands and to fix a date when such qualified independence shall become absolute and complete." The bill provided that "on and after the 4th day of July, 1921, the full and complete independence of the Philippines shall be, and is hereby, acknowledged."

The bill was favorably reported by the Committee on Insular Affairs and placed on the calendar of the House. Opposition developed among the majority and it was not pressed for passage. Soon afterwards the Democratic Party in its national convention at Baltimore announced its platform regarding the Philippines, declaring for the independence of the islands not at any fixed time, but "as soon as a stable government can be established."

In accordance with this announced policy of his party, on July 11, 1914, Mr. JONES introduced a bill in the preamble of which it was declared that the purpose of the United States was to give the Philippine Islands "absolute and complete independence" when "a stable government can be established." The bill was favorably reported by the committee and passed the House, but failed of consideration by the Senate.

Practically the same bill was introduced by Mr. JONES in the next Congress. The bill was favorably considered by the committee, but was not reported by reason of the action of the Senate. The chairman of the Committee on the Philippines in the Senate [Mr. HITCHCOCK] introduced in the Senate a bill alike in substance with the Jones bill. As it was reported from the committee, however, it had a different preamble, which declared that independence would be given the Philippines "when in the judgment of the United States it will be to the permanent interest of the people of the Philippine Islands."

The debate in the Senate centered around this declaration, and after it had proceeded several days the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. CLARKE] introduced an amendment directing the President to withdraw our authority and control of the Philippines, and to recognize their independence in not less than two years and not more than four years from the approval of the act. The amendment was adopted to the astonishment of everybody, the preamble was withdrawn, and the bill passed the Senate and came to the House. When considered in the House, the debate centered on the Clarke amendment, which was finally stricken out and the Jones bill, with its preamble promising independence "as soon as a stable government can be established," was substituted, adopted, and is now the law.

It was only an act of simple justice that in this manner was brought about the passage of the Jones bill. Without much division of sentiment that was the desire of the House. The minority, while opposing the preamble, favored the legislation, of which the preamble was really not a part. Besides, the minority recognized the power and right of the majority to enact its

views into law, and if any bill giving expression to such views was to pass, the minority desired it should be the bill prepared and presented by Mr. JONES, who was held in highest esteem by the entire membership of the House.

In the minority report on the Senate bill, which I prepared and presented, I said:

The minority members of the committee are glad to express their profound respect and affectionate regard toward this nestor of the House [Mr. JONES], whose record of continuous service is longest among the entire membership of that body. It may not be improper to express the hope that his party associates in the House may substitute his bill for the Senate bill, so that its passage may be the crowning act of a long, an honorable, and a distinguished career of public service.

In practical operation the Jones law has proven successful and satisfactory. Under it the people of the islands have continued progressive and prosperous. The proof given by this legislation, with its large measure of self-government, has satisfied the people of the Philippines that the United States has no other desire than the happiness and well-being of their people. In the enactment of the Jones law the United States was but carrying into effect the declaration of President McKinley, made in 1900, that the government of the islands which the United States intended to establish was "designed not for our satisfaction or for the expression of our theoretical views, but for the happiness, peace, and prosperity of the Philippine Islands."

The effect of this legislation has been also satisfactory to the people of the United States. They have a higher respect for the capacity of the people of the Philippines for self-government. They have a greater belief in their gratitude and loyalty. The spontaneous exhibition of patriotic devotion given by the people of the Philippines when the United States entered the war against Germany and the generous offer of their sons in defense of this country and in support of the cause for which we fought has touched the hearts of Americans most deeply.

The people of the Philippines early learned of the devotion of Mr. JONES to their cause. He was from the first their champion. They watched the progress of his bill with continued and deep interest. When its success was finally announced their enthusiasm was most strongly made manifest by cheers and honors for its author. When the sad message was carried across the Pacific that their friend and benefactor was dead there was universal grief and mourning in the islands.

The Philippine Review, a most excellent and remarkably able journal, said:

When the sad news of the death of WILLIAM ATKINSON JONES, the name that stands with that of Rizal as the greatest sponsor of Philippine liberties, was known to the Filipino people, the profoundest sorrow was felt in every home in the islands. His death is considered as a national tragedy and mourned by the entire nation.

The Hon. Manuel L. Quezon, now president of the Philippine Senate, who, as Delegate from the islands to the Congress of the United States, was associated with Mr. JONES throughout the long struggle to secure the passage of the JONES law, and without whose able and devoted labors its passage could not have been secured, said:

The death of Mr. JONES, the most loyal and sincere friend of the Filipino people and constant champion of their liberties, is the greatest national loss suffered by our country since Rizal was taken away from us. The most patriotic Filipino could not have consecrated himself more completely to the defense of our interests.

Hon. Aergio Osmena, the able and greatly loved speaker of the Philippine House of Representatives, said:

It is impossible to express in words the profound grief which now shrouds the Filipino people. If Mr. JONES had been a Filipino, his never flagging interest for this country would have given him the right for the complete recognition of all. The fact that Mr. JONES, without being of our race, concentrated all his energy and enthusiasm for nearly 20 years to our cause, makes him so deserving of our respect and our gratitude that it would not be sufficient that with a throbbing heart before his tomb we tender him our tears and our affections. He will live while there breathes a Filipino.

It is a great accomplishment to have been of real service to ten millions of people. It is a still greater accomplishment to have won their confidence and love. To have become a necessary part of the history of a people is to reach the highest place to which human ambition can aspire. Such was the accomplishment, and such will be the place in history of WILLIAM ATKINSON JONES, whose memory we honor on this day.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, the man whose memory we formally honor to-day in accordance with the custom of the House was an intellectual and physical aristocrat, but a temperamental and spiritual democrat.

He was born of Virginia and Massachusetts. Through his veins there coursed the best blood of the Old Dominion and the Old Bay State. His father was of the proud and honorable citizenry of Virginia; his mother a most conspicuous representative of the culture and charm of Massachusetts.

Thus bred, he could not normally have been other than the gentleman he was.

The district which he for so long a time represented in the Congress of the United States is made up of a territory as historic as any spot of like dimensions on the earth. Within its confines were born three Presidents of the United States—Washington, Madison, and Monroe—men, by the way, who were not made great by becoming President, but who made the presidency great. They were practical architects and builders of states and nations.

There, too, was born Gen. Robert Edward Lee. Others might be mentioned—statesmen, writers, soldiers, clergy. That section of tidewater Virginia has produced them all. Scarce a square mile of that territory but is hallowed by some tradition which is sacredly great.

Hon. WILLIAM A. JONES was worthy, both personally and officially, the fine traditions and spirit of that great section whence he came.

Physically he was of well-nigh perfect proportion and build. His features were of finest line, his bearing was one of gracious dignity and unostentatious knightliness. His gentlemanliness came from the heart out. It was inbred; it was of the warp and woof of his spirit.

Intellectually I think we may justly say, measuring our words as we say it, that he was profound. He had a very thoroughly disciplined mind, and a very active and nimble one. He discerned in a flash what many others were compelled to toil and grope for. He was a broad-based lawyer. I mean by this that he understood the philosophy of the law, comprehended its purposes, appreciated its deepness.

Quite naturally, possessing the mental traits he did, he understood history. I do not mean simply that he knew history; I mean that he understood it. He comprehended its philosophy, too. He caught the significance of events as applied to human life and destiny. Thus, Mr. Speaker, he was prepared to be and was a great lawmaker. Understanding life, knowing human nature, having information of the past which was accurate, and being able to analyze with quick and usually unerring accuracy the significance of great activities, he was prepared for great work, and he rendered it.

It is no part of my purpose to review here to-day the history of our acquisition of the Philippine Islands and Porto Rico.

It is fair to say that the former came to us unexpectedly to 99 per cent of our population. Their coming marked an epoch in the life of our Republic.

Whatever views gentlemen may entertain as to the ethics, the policy, the wisdom of our taking them, all will join in the assertion that it was epochal.

It brought new and unknown problems for our solution. The gravity of our responsibility was appreciated nowhere more than in the House of Representatives of the United States, which prepared to meet it.

There was accordingly created a committee to deal with these grave and intricate things—the Committee on Insular Affairs.

I think it is safe to assert that no stronger legislative committee was ever created than that first Committee on Insular Affairs. Of course, all the big men in the House could not be placed on it; there were too many, but all who were placed on it were big, intellectually and morally.

Mr. JONES was made the ranking minority member of this great and then overwhelmingly important committee. From that time forth the solution of problems affecting the Philippines and Porto Rico became his great official life work. Other duties he met, of course, but the insular themes were his first and constant study.

He had very pronounced convictions as to both the theoretical and practical phases of these problems. I was not a Member of this Congress during the early years when these questions were being dealt with, and of course my knowledge of what occurred is only historical, but from what I then learned by reading the current news and comment and from what I later learned of the character and force of Mr. JONES by personal contact with him, I can readily understand that although in the minority upon the committee, his force must have even then been greatly felt, and I dare say modified in a measure, at least, the general policy pursued by the Congress.

In later years, when his party came into power, he became chairman of this committee. His death, by the way, removed from the committee the last of the Democrats who were appointed upon it at the time of its organization. I am not sure, but I think our colleagues, Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin, who was its first chairman, and the former Speaker of this House, Mr. CANNON, are the only Members of the House now who originally were upon that distinguished committee.

When Mr. JONES became chairman he immediately set himself to the task of trying to write his ideals into the law. He had no easy task, as I have good occasion to know, because I had the honor of being intimately associated with his activities and know the difficulties that confronted him, both in Congress and out.

He did not, indeed, succeed in accomplishing the full measure of his purposes and desires, but he was able—having in this the cooperation of almost all—to greatly increase the quantum of power to be exercised by the people of Porto Rico, and to liberalize the government of the Philippines to a point that was scarcely supposed possible by many a decade ago. The Philippine bill likewise carried in it a declaration of purpose on the part of Congress which gives assurance of ultimate absolute independence.

This latter thing was the great hope of Mr. JONES from the time I first became officially associated with him upon the committee in the Fifty-ninth Congress. If he could have but seen the full consummation of his great dream of Philippine independence I think he would have died supremely and superbly happy.

I need not dwell here upon the feeling which exists toward Mr. JONES in the Philippine Islands, because I am sure all know that his is the best-loved name of all the Americans who have had to do with Philippine affairs.

He justly deserves these honors. He was from the beginning struggling for these ideals. In this, I think, he represented the real, deep thought and feeling of America. As a matter of fact, Mr. Speaker, this thought has been nearly always reflected, but it has not been always possible of accomplishment in the measure that Mr. JONES was able to give.

Just here I think it quite proper to say that the first chairman of the Committee on Insular Affairs—and that was before my first service in Congress—was Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin, as I said a few moments ago. I happen to know historically of a very great fight for a very great principle made by the gentleman from Wisconsin, and I happen to know—or, at least I think I know, and I think when the history of the Philippine Islands is written—by Filipinos or by Americans—that those writing it should know and say that it was largely due to the forceful energy of the gentleman from Wisconsin that there was put into the original organic Philippine act the recognition of the principle of representative government in the Philippines; that is to say, the election of an assembly. The gentleman from Wisconsin did great work along the line of self-government even in those days.

The gentleman from Virginia followed under different conditions and in different days. He wrought well and wisely. He was grounded in the principles of liberty. He was grounded in the spirit of democracy.

I think I shall not refer to any of the personal phases of our relations. He was a man of intense convictions—I do not know whether it would be proper to say prejudice or not. It has always been a difficult thing for me to distinguish at times between convictions and prejudices. He was a very aggressive man. When he felt, in committee or elsewhere, that he was being obstructed for trifling purposes, or for any purpose that was not sincere and in good faith, it was very terrible to have to deal with him.

He was a most lovable man in his private life, as I know, because I had opportunity of being associated with him. He was a man of tender sentiment, graceful in person, gracious in his temperament and demeanor, a chivalrous, splendid, knightly gentleman.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. SLAYDEN] is recognized.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Mr. Speaker, it is a melancholy pleasure to pay tribute to the memory of a man who was both wise and good. In the course of my service of 22 years in this House I have met no man who in my opinion measured more fully up to that high standard than our lamented friend.

Soon after coming to Congress I was thrown into more or less intimate relations with that chivalrous Virginian gentleman, WILLIAM A. JONES, and as that intimacy grew so did my love and respect for him. He was tall enough to see beyond the confines of a congressional district, or even over the boundary of a State. In his desire for justice he compassed the universe. He stood for justice and humanity everywhere and fought for the rights of Asiatics just as earnestly and courageously as for those of his own fellow Americans.

The greatest work done by our distinguished friend during his long legislative service was of a purely American nature, although primarily in behalf of aliens. His public service was

a reaffirmation, by vote and speech, of the rights of man as set out in the Declaration of Independence. His character and mind were illustrated in his noble efforts to help a foreign people on whom an outside power had imposed an unwelcome government. That it is a beneficent government, and in the main wisely administered, does not alter the fact that it is unwelcome. I recall no instance in all history where alien government has been acceptable to any people. No people of spirit have ever cheerfully consented to it, and the Filipinos, who were the special wards of Mr. JONES, have repeatedly shown that they do not lack spirit.

Mr. JONES did not believe in the government of the conqueror. He was too thoroughly American for that, and held firmly to the fundamental American faith that Governments derive all just powers from the consent of the governed. He was not dazzled by the glamour of colonial empire, nor drawn into a compromise with conscience by the possibility of profitable trade.

An honest thinker, the thought never came to him that a political act which would be wrong when done by a German or Austrian could be right when done by an American, and even less so when associated with the possibility of profit. He had no patience with the cant and hypocrisy that plead for democracy and self-government on one continent and deny it on another. He could not be persuaded that principles are lost in crossing the seas, or less insistent in Asia than in Europe and America.

He was the commanding figure among many leaders in the fight for justice for the Philippines from the time those islands passed to the control of the United States. Although occasionally defeated, he was encouraged and sustained by the thought that right must ultimately prevail. His devotion to their cause earned him the gratitude and love of 10,000,000 people, and his memory will be forever linked with the blessings of liberty and independence which they are destined to enjoy.

He was a member of the Anti-Imperialist League, an association of gentlemen who for 20 years have given freely of their time and means to see that American principles of government shall be applied to the Philippines. That organization, more, perhaps, than any individual, in or out of Congress, knew and appreciated the work that Representative JONES did for the establishment of the political rights of the Filipinos. It relied on him, and he never failed to meet its expectations.

Mr. Speaker, it may be said to the credit of the American Congress that, with all but a relatively few Members, the occupation of the archipelago has always been regarded as a temporary measure. In the minds of most Members, including many who have for this or that reason voted against the grant of independence to the Filipinos, there has persisted the thought and purpose to concede it to them at some convenient season. In some instances these votes were, I believe, in response to party exigency and political platforms and not a true reflection of the views of Members. It is one of the evils of party government—which system, let me say in passing, I believe in—that such things do occasionally happen.

Of course, strange as it may seem, there have always been some of our fellow citizens who believed that we should keep the islands for commercial exploitation, but I will not reflect on my countrymen by believing there have ever been more than a negligible number. It is the basest form of kaiserism.

I was here when Dewey won his victory at Manila, and like most of my countrymen I began to make the acquaintance of the Philippine Islands, which until then had been a mere geographical expression. Instantly and instinctively I saw what might happen and what, in fact, did happen later, if we should assume political control of that far-away territory, and my fight against it began at once. So did that of my friend WILLIAM A. JONES. As he and I saw it so did many others, some of whom occupied high official positions. It was frankly said by such men that the association would be unfair to the people whom the fortunes of war had made politically dependent on us for the time being and would in the end mean disaster for the United States.

The inconsistency with the political principles of the Declaration of Independence and with our declared policy as to the American continents was pointed out and the whole policy of expansion by military conquest protested against.

These were the circumstances that compelled, and the people who organized the Anti-Imperialist League. The loyalty of that association to true Americanism commands the respect of all thoughtful and patriotic people.

In these days political writers and speakers are expressing an old thought in a new phrase. "Self-determination," which President Wilson pleads for so eloquently, and to which our associates in the great war are pledged, is only the American

idea of government by the consent of the governed. More than 140 years ago we declared any other form of government to be unjust, and it can not be made just, even when imposed by our own Republic. Our ancestors made themselves immortal by that declaration, even as Rizal, Quezon, Osmena, and other great Filipinos are marked for immortality for doing precisely the same thing.

Mr. JONES rejoiced in the prosperity and comparative freedom that came to the Filipinos under American direction. He pored over the statistics of their growing trade and was pleased that a large share of it is with the United States. But he rejoiced more that the ease and comfort that came to the Filipinos did not seduce them from the thought of independence. I believe that if they had ever shown any lessening of loyalty to that principle it would have broken his great heart. For the nearly 20 years that they have been bound to us by the treaty signed in Paris he labored in their interest and in harmony with sound Americanism to break the tie. In that cause he never slept at his post, never ceased from his labors.

In 1912 he and I, on his suggestion, visited the governor of New Jersey, then become the presidential candidate of our party, to invite his attention to the repeated declarations in Democratic national platforms in favor of the complete independence of the Philippine people. The progress since made in the direction of conceding to them the right of self-government, which we claim for ourselves may, in some measure, be due to the earnest argument made on that occasion by Representative JONES.

From the beginning of the war we have all hoped for an early victory over the hosts of autocracy and evil headed by the German Emperor and that civilization would be rescued from its great peril and the council of peace assembled. The President has said that the small nations shall live and shall have their own governments based on the will of the people to be governed and that they shall determine its form. It is a noble thought, nobly expressed, but has its embarrassments. How will we meet the jeers and scorn of the despoilers of Poland, Serbia, Rumania, Bohemia, and Belgium, if our own hands are not clean, if we still maintain unwelcome government in the Philippines? Surely, sir, our own house must be set in order before we can undertake to direct the affairs of Europe. Such, I feel sure, was the wish and thought of Mr. JONES.

He died happy in the knowledge that his work had been practically finished, that the Congress of the United States had solemnly declared in the act approved August 20, 1916, that the complete independence of the Philippine Islands should be formally recognized "as soon as a stable government can be established therein."

He was profoundly gratified that the Philippine government had become stable and that the Filipinos were demonstrating their fitness for independence.

Now, in the great world crisis they did even more to merit this recognition. They prepared and tendered an army of 25,000 men to serve with the United States and their allies in the war for democracy and "self-determination" in Europe. Shall we be faithless to the character of our own country and outrage the memory of the great Virginian whose memory we are honoring to-day by refusing to give him the greatest memorial possible, by refusing to link his name forever with the history of a free, independent, and grateful people? Shall we not be just to the Filipinos?

I submit, Mr. Speaker, for printing in the RECORD, as a part of my speech, resolutions of respect to the memory of WILLIAM A. JONES adopted by the Anti-Imperialist League, and an estimate of his character and services by Mr. Erving Winslow, of Boston, the secretary of that organization.

MEMORIAL OF THE HON. WILLIAM ATKINSON JONES.

(By Erving Winslow.)

WILLIAM ATKINSON JONES, whose public service in the Congress of the United States was unprecedentedly monumental in quality as in duration, will be honored there by his colleagues for what it contributed to the national welfare, as Virginia has testified to his devotion to that of his State, and as those who regarded him as his wards "in loco parentis," the Filipino people, have in every possible way manifested their gratitude for his great share in causing the door to be opened for them presently to enter into an independent life.

It may be permitted to add a humble but most sincere testimony to Mr. Jones's memory for his noble world service, such as few men of our own or of any time have rendered to mankind. In the good fight which he fought he gave us encouragement to believe that his hands were stayed up by our loyal support, such as the warrior lawgiver of old received from his followers when his were made steady, like our hero's, until the going down of the sun.

To Mr. JONES is due a conspicuous part in the establishment by statute of the United States of a great principle which has acquired such momentum that both sides in the great war claim it as their own—one in sincerity and the other with the hypocrisy which is the tribute paid to right by wrong.

The right of "self-determination" to be a free and independent nation was conceded by many great men of both the Democratic and

Republican Parties as one to be granted within a measurable period of time, even at the moment when sovereignty was obtained over the Philippines by the treaty with Spain. A declaration to this effect was in fact only defeated in the Senate by the casting vote of the Vice President. Mr. JONES supported the original position of the Democratic Party, and joined in those assurances given to the Filipinos through their friends and the party platforms and our declarations that with watchful waiting their cause was being kept alive. He took an active part in the preparation of the bill H. R. 79, which was introduced in the first session of the Fifty-sixth Congress by Senator WILLIAMS, then a Member of the House, while the Filipinos were still fighting for their liberty, promising it to them after a few years' probation if they would lay down their arms. No action was taken upon it by the committee to which it was referred.

From April 11, 1899, when the transfer of sovereignty from Spain to the United States took place, to July 1, 1902, the distracted Filipinos were subjected to three distinct forms of government, differing materially from each other. On the latter date what was fitted to be, as it was declared to be, only a temporary measure of civil administration was put in force and limped along with much dissatisfaction in the United States and the archipelago.

Before the first inauguration of President Wilson Mr. JONES, in his devotion to the cause of Philippine independence, had prepared and submitted to him the draft of an "organic act," which obtained Mr. Wilson's approval, establishing a system of self-government, with such conditions as would lead up, in his opinion, to a status that might deserve and receive the grant of independence—such as had been the platform of the Democratic Party in three preceding national conventions succeeding its attitude upon the question taken when the treaty with Spain was pending. The bill H. R. 22143, Sixty-second Congress, that Mr. JONES offered, was reported from the Insular Committee, of which he was chairman, April 26, 1912. The bill fixed the date for this grant as eight years from its passage; but it was never acted upon, because immediate concerns of Philippine administration of a critical nature, relating to the Friars' lands, took precedence of opportunity given in the House to the chairman of the Committee on Insular Affairs. Not until August 26, 1914, could Mr. JONES introduce as an "organic act" his bill H. R. 18459, which, while containing a statement in its preamble that the United States "purposes to withdraw its sovereignty from the Philippine Islands," did not fix a date therefor. Mr. JONES said in his report accompanying the bill:

"It has not been deemed wise to attempt to fix the precise time for establishing Philippine independence, inasmuch as conditions may be of a nature to render possible such separation even sooner than could be properly fixed in an act of legislation. The theory upon which the proposed measure has been framed is that the Filipino people possess the capacity for self-government and are entitled to enjoy it. It is believed that with the opportunity for conclusive demonstration of their ability in this direction the date of complete independence will not be long deferred."

Though, under conditions of enfeebled health, Mr. JONES, in charge of the bill, supported by the eloquent and earnest champion of his people, Commissioner Quezon, made a brave and successful contest for his "creation," which was passed October 14, with a few amendments, and sent to the Senate, where, however, it failed of adoption.

With characteristic perseverance and enthusiasm, Mr. JONES presented substantially the same bill as H. R. 1 on the opening day of the Sixty-fourth Congress, December 6, 1915, which was referred to the Insular Committee. In similar form, a bill (S. 381) was passed in the Senate, sent to the House of Representatives, and referred to its Insular Committee also, with the startling amendment, that had been offered and engineered by Senator CLARKE, which established the "transfer of possession, sovereignty, and governmental control of the Philippine Islands, to be completed and become absolute not less than two years nor more than four years from the date of the approval of this act." Senator CLARKE's characteristic audacity had swept away the Senate's opposition, and, though Mr. JONES with his political acumen must have recognized the fact that in practical details the enactment would require much reshaping, his single-hearted devotion to the cause and loyalty to the administration which had approved it led him to cause S. 381 to be substituted in his committee for his own bill H. R. 1, and to be reported favorably. It was fated to defeat in the "House of its friends." Once more the high-hearted and gallant JONES faced the situation and moved the substitution of his "organic act," H. R. 1, with its strong preamble as follows:

"Whereas it was never the intention of the people of the United States in the incipency of the War with Spain to make it a war of conquest or for territorial aggrandizement; and

"Whereas it is, as it has always been, the purpose of the people of the United States to withdraw their sovereignty over the Philippine Islands and to recognize their independence as soon as a stable government can be established therein; and

"Whereas for the speedy accomplishment of such purpose it is desirable to place in the hands of the people of the Philippines as large a control of their domestic affairs as can be given them without, in the meantime, impairing the exercise of the rights of sovereignty by the people of the United States in order that, by the use and exercise of popular franchise and governmental powers, they may be the better prepared to fully assume the responsibilities and enjoy all the privileges of complete independence;" etc.

This act was passed by the House May 1, 1916, and sent to conference. It was reported to the Senate August 14 and passed August 16, reported to the House August 15, passed August 18, and approved by the President August 29.

It is believed that Mr. JONES first suggested to the President the name of Governor General Harrison, whose appointment was so fortuitous, and which has led to a well-controlled development of Filipino self-governing capacity beyond all expectations.

It is most gratifying to know that he who was the best possible judge of this success, as preliminary to the goal—Philippine independence—though his own share therein sought no public expression, felt a grateful consciousness of it. In a letter he wrote a few weeks before his death to a friend, he said:

"From what I have been able to learn of conditions in the Philippines, never before have their inhabitants been blessed with an equal amount of happiness, contentment, and prosperity to that which they are now enjoying. This, I am assured, even by those who doubted the wisdom of the passage of the organic law under which the Filipinos are now living, is chiefly due to the enactment of that legislation, and never before have the Filipinos manifested a like amount of good-will for the people of the United States. The state of general contentment which exists throughout the islands, and the many mani-

festations of loyalty on the part of their inhabitants to the American Government, is not due, as has been asserted in certain quarters, to the alleged fact that they have lost their desire for complete independence. On the contrary, I believe it is true that the increased measure of autonomy which they now enjoy has but stimulated their desire for complete autonomy and absolute independence."

At one time when Gov. Gen. Harrison had expressed some doubts whether his health would permit his longer retention of his post (fortunately since dispelled) only one name was mentioned among the Filipinos and their friends for the succession—him who thus might actually share, as the representative of the United States, in the coronation of his work. A once contemplated visit to the Philippine Islands was hailed there with enthusiastic anticipation as the opportunity for a national welcome by a grateful nation.

From the long campaign, implying a close touch and much correspondence with Mr. JONES, it is difficult to discriminate between the admirable characteristics exhibited by our great and good friend. Perhaps that modesty and courtesy which welcomed his followers and admirers to a cooperative place in his counsels were most impressive to them.

He was firm in principle, but accessible to compromise or concession in detail; fiery in zeal, but capable of patient restraint; quite independent, but dutifully so within the circle of party and official loyalty; brilliant in repartee, but with a thrust so fair that its keenness left no festering wound! The Anti-Imperialist League, cohort of the legion which followed the eagles of "the noblest Roman of them all," has expressed thus its sense of their loss—the loss of two nations:

"Resolved, That the Anti-Imperialist League, in mourning the death of WILLIAM ATKINSON JONES, which evoked such deep feeling among its members, is anticipating the response which will come from the grateful people of the Philippine Islands when they hear that their patient and zealous advocate is no more.

"During the latter part of his veteran service in Congress he gave himself without stint to the cause of the Filipino people, especially to that which he believed to be of the first importance, preparation for their independence, believing it to be the fulfillment of the duty owed to them as well as to the United States.

"As chairman of the Insular Committee of the Sixty-fifth Congress he was enabled at last to obtain acceptance of his own 'organic act' (the Jones bill) for the self-government of the Philippines, which, though in feeble health, he supported against embittered opposition with wonderful tact, discretion, and courtesy such as won him the respect of his adversaries, the admiration of the league, and the passionate devotion of the Filipino people, who kindled bonfires on every hill, held meetings to applaud him, and gave his name to public places.

"Not only did this act establish a well-considered system of self-government and make a reality of what was once a catch-word, 'the Philippines for the Filipinos,' but it contained a promise that in due time the United States would grant autonomy to the archipelago.

"Mr. JONES lived to see his work tested thoroughly, to see abuses corrected, extravagance checked, and executive, legal, and legislative offices working well and in entire harmony with the supreme representative of the United States, Governor General Harrison, but he felt that his great reward would come when the end should crown his splendid service, hoping for 'his people,' as his last letter said, that everything would 'serve to hasten the hour when they should be granted complete independence.' To that end we, his associates and followers, as his best memorial, pledge our renewed devotion."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SAUNDERS] is recognized.

Mr. SAUNDERS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, we are gathered together to-day to pay those tributes to the memory of a departed friend which are prompted by the affectionate regard in which he was held in this body. In length of service in the House of Representatives, Mr. JONES was exceeded by only one Member from his native State, in the entire history of that Commonwealth, and paralleled by but few in the entire country. He was first elected in 1890, and at the time of his death was rounding out a notable career of continuous service.

WILLIAM ATKINSON JONES was born in Warsaw, Va., in 1849. As a boy he served for a time in the Confederate army, principally in the defense of Richmond. At the conclusion of hostilities, he resumed the studies which the war had interrupted, and graduated in the department of law at the University of Virginia in the year 1870.

That same year he began the practice of his chosen profession in his native town. His success was rapid and uninterrupted, and graduated in the department of law at the University early turned to politics, and took an active part in the heated controversies, both local and national, which marked that period. In 1890 he was first elected to Congress, and from that time forward he was successively chosen from his district to represent it in this body.

There are several things to be noted in connection with this long and unusual service. In the first place it very clearly shows that Mr. JONES represented a homogeneous people, holding a steady attitude toward public questions, and free from those violent fluctuations of sentiment which so often defeat a representative, at the very time that he is attaining a position to be of the highest service to his constituents. Again this fact of long and continuous service, indicates that the representative was in some degree an unusual man, and by reason of conspicuous merit was able to maintain his hold upon his people. Even a constituency in the highest degree stable and conservative in its attitude would not retain in its service for so protracted a period a man who did not establish in their judgment his supremacy over his compeers and competitors.

Mr. JONES, particularly in the early period of his career as the Member from the first district of Virginia, had some hard-fought political battles, in which the issue was in doubt. But as time progressed, he so established himself in the confidence and affection of the voters of that portion of the State that both nominations and elections became a mere matter of form. Our friend possessed a clear intellect, a cool and well-poised judgment, high ideals, rugged integrity, a natural aptitude for debate, and unusual capacity for hard and grinding work. It was inevitable that a man possessing these qualifications would succeed, first at the bar, and then in this deliberative body, where he served so long, and with such distinction.

The district which he represented comprises the bulk of those counties in which the first settlements were made in Virginia. These counties were the birthplace of a number of the most distinguished men that Virginia has contributed to the councils of that Commonwealth, and of the Nation. Washington, Madison, Monroe, Lee, and many other great men, hailed from that portion of our State. The present population of the district are in large measure descended from the first settlers, with but little admixture of other stocks. Nourished upon the traditions of their great forbears, living somewhat away from the established lines of travel in Virginia, they have preserved to a large extent the old outlook upon fundamental national questions, a profound reverence for the Constitution, and an indisposition to accept in haste new doctrines, destructive of the old, and in many cases with nothing to be said in their behalf, save the insistent demand that they should be accepted merely because they were new. Cherishing this attitude himself, Mr. JONES was the ideal Representative for such a constituency. I would not for a moment be understood as suggesting that either he, or his people, were narrow, provincial, backward, and unprogressive. Far from it. He kept abreast with the movements of modern thought, accepting after full consideration that which upon the whole seemed to represent progress, but firmly rejecting the chaff that was presented to him in the name of progress.

By virtue of his membership on the Committee on Insular Affairs, Mr. JONES was naturally brought into intimate contact with the problems of life, and government in Porto Rico, and the Philippines. He was the firm friend at all time of the people of those islands, and believed that they were capable of self-government, and home rule, in the present, not at some indefinite time in the future.

He took an active part in the construction of the last Philippine act, an act that may almost be called a constitution for the islands. While the act fell far short of his conception of a proper measure of home rule for the islanders, it represented a great step forward, and if he had lived, it would have given him the keenest delight to read the last report made by Governor Harrison, upon the progress that the Filipino people have made in the direction of substantial self-government, a government in which efficient native administrators have largely replaced foreigners, and have evidenced the very highest capacity to administer civil government in all of its details. Knowledge of this success on the part of his Filipino friends would have delighted his heart, justifying as it has done, his confidence that if given the opportunity, the people of those islands would show themselves capable of self-government, and entitled to be relieved from a condition of foreign tutelage.

As a debater in this body until ill health overtook him, Mr. JONES shrank from no encounter. He possessed in an unusual degree the power of lucid and perspicuous speech, though at times he rather overelaborated his subject by too great attention to detail. He was held in high esteem by all of his colleagues who recognized the purity of his ideals, and the clarity of his intellect. During the latter years of his membership in this body he was not a frequent participant in its debates. The steady progress of the disease which finally overcame him, while it did not seem in any wise to affect the vigor of his intellect, indisposed him to physical exertion. His last extended appearance on the floor was in connection with the Philippine bill, a measure that was very dear to his heart. His contributions to the debates upon that measure, both to the general debate, and under the five-minute rule, showed that he had lost nothing of his informing capacity when dealing with a measure which he had made the subject of study. Throughout the entire progress of the bill, he showed himself a master at all times of the whole subject matter, both in the large view, and in the minuter details which are so often inadequately apprehended by the committee reporting a bill, and insufficiently presented.

Mr. JONES was one of the most indefatigable members of this body in looking after the interests of his constituents, whether those interests took the form of legislation, or of some detail requiring attention at the departments.

It was this indefatigable industry in all matters large and small, his rugged integrity, his power of lucid speech, his devotion to the interests of his constituents, his high ideals, and his upright life, that explain his remarkable hold upon his constituents. No district, it may be said without offense to any one, or implied criticism of any one, ever had a more faithful representative, or one serving them with an eye more single to their interests. He was a valued friend, and I mourn his loss, feeling that Virginia, and in particular the district which he represented so long, and so ably, are the poorer by his death.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from the Philippine Islands [Mr. DE VEYRA] is recognized.

Mr. DE VEYRA. Mr. SPEAKER, I must not elude my duty to participate in the memorial services of to-day. Being a Filipino and one of the representatives of a nation for whose welfare Congressman JONES dedicated his best efforts, I would be uneasy, I would be recalcitrant to my official duties, if I should desist from joining this affectionate tribute given him by his comrades. This is because Filipinos owe WILLIAM ATKINSON JONES a gratitude great and sincere; we are his debtors forever.

It was Commissioner Quezon, my predecessor in office and a coworker of Congressman JONES in the same enterprise, who said that, after that of Rizal, our national hero, JONES's death is the greatest loss that has befallen the Filipino people. Mr. Quezon had a happy thought when he uttered that great truth—a great truth echoing the beatings of every Filipino heart.

The names of Rizal and JONES will, indeed, go down in history intertwined. They signify the moral union of two peoples, the American and the Filipino. The altruism of one and the gratitude of the other make them brothers.

Rizal and JONES are two symbolisms. Rizal dispelled our sleep of centuries and awakened the conscience of the masses. JONES enthroned our rights, making us conscious of a juridical existence with a promise of a grander national future cheering us on and on. The one was a hope, the other a reality. Rizal was the flower containing the pollen in which JONES had become the fruit. Rizal launched the campaigns for our social rehabilitation and laid the bases of our nationalism. JONES espoused the seasoned effects of those campaigns and revealed to the American people a national unit desirous of enjoying the full rights and attributes of an independent existence. The Filipino patriot was the key of gold which unlocked the destinies of a people; the American patriot was the clarion which blazoned forth America's official recognition of their national aspirations. Rizal fell a victim to Spanish muskets, singing:

I die just when I see the dawn break,
Through the gloom of night, to herald the day.

JONES was summoned by death hardly having witnessed the operations of the law he indited; but he, like Rizal, died on the eve of the great readjustments which surely must transpire when the greatest treaty in history shall have been concluded. Thus, together, Rizal and JONES—their epochal labors—may be said to constitute the foundation stones of the future Filipino nation.

One of the best eulogies of Congressman JONES delivered in the Philippines was that of Senator Rafael Palma, the present secretary of the interior, in the joint session of the two houses of our legislature. In summarizing the general impression produced by the death of the noble Virginian, Mr. Palma said:

On the 16th of April of this year [1918], the faint accent of the cable transmitted from one end to the other of this archipelago the news that Representative JONES of Virginia was seriously ill. This message of sorrow produced in all parts of the islands a sensation of anguish, and the soul of the whole country felt the profound alarm that something was being lost which was a part of it, something which was to it intimate and familiar. When after a few days later the cables flashed the sadder news of his demise, a general consternation overran the Filipino homes, drowning their inhabitants in profound mourning and meditation. . . . The Filipino people, after experiencing the first moments of stupor and pain, arose like a single soul to give a vigorous expression to its sincere condolence for the bitter loss, and in the messages which came from the remotest confines of our municipalities, from our political, civic, and social organizations, as well as in the memorial services rendered for the departed, the language of man exhausted the vocabulary of pain, that vocabulary that can not, and can never, inclose the multifarious sentiments of the human heart.

Nothing would be lost—rather, it would be proper to repeat here the expressions of grief, of love, and of gratitude of the Filipino people on the death of their benefactor. But it is not easy to comprehend their feelings, impossible to accurately portray them here. This is because the Filipinos have come to regard Congressman JONES not only with fondness but also with an affection that approximates idolatry.

JONES's colleagues in this House and his friends have spoken and will ever speak of his legislative works and of the

distinctive phases of his attractive personality. Certainly he possessed a noble spirit, an admirable self-denial, an absolute unselfishness; he had a devotion to duty that was characteristically American; he was persistent and resolute in his battles for lofty ideals; he was a good friend, a loyal companion, an affectionate father; in short, the irreproachable model of a citizen.

The Filipinos have much to say concerning him which, though identical with what Americans say, may have a different significance, because it comes from the lips of another race possessed of different customs.

Note, nevertheless, that although we are different from you in various respects, there exist fundamental elements which make possible mutual understanding between us. We are Christians; we are the only Christian nation in the Orient. Our Christianization is not of one, two, or three generations merely. It dates far back into the sixteenth century. It began even before the discovery of the Mississippi, before the foundation of the thirteen colonies, and long before the arrival of the *Mayflower* in the waters of New England. For three centuries occidental civilization had been transfiguring our national structure. Thus it was that America, much to her surprise, found in the Philippines a people fairly well occidentalized.

From across the Pacific, therefore, Filipinos and Americans can, figuratively speaking, shake hands. We understand you well. Our sense of gratitude is the same as yours. And we are well known for our gratefulness. "In this country," said a Spanish governor general, referring to the Philippines, "there blooms as if by spontaneous growth the flower of gratitude."

Permit me to illustrate my point by an emotional incident. On April 8, 1918, my wife and I learned, with great alarm, that the night before Congressman JONES had been suddenly attacked with paralysis. We hurried to the hospital to visit him. It was not a case of mere courtesy, but of an affection almost filial. The patient was in bed unconscious. Mrs. Jones and Mrs. de Veyra had already met each other in Manila and had seen each other here many times before. When they saw each other then they embraced and bitterly wept together, the tears of the American lady mingling with those of the Filipino in common grief. That incident conveys a meaning which no eloquence can adequately explain. It is an incident which is entirely private and whose mention in this august Hall might be inappropriate, but is justifiable in order to show with what regard Congressman JONES is held by the country.

We like him as a father. The immense good which he had done for our country has evoked in us this sentiment. It was with a paternal spirit that he dealt with my predecessor. JONES and Quezon had helped one another for full six years promoting a common cause. When Commissioner Quezon left for the Philippines, to be the bearer of the new enactment, the two men parted in tears.

We like JONES, indeed, as a father. He was always willing to help us in our difficulties and his counsels we always sought. More than this, it was he who gave our country political recognition. It was he to whom we are indebted for the modernization of our institutions. He was the author of our new organic law, bearing the promise of this Republic that the Philippines will in time be made absolutely free. He is to us, therefore, what King John and the framers of the Magna Charta are to Englishmen. He is to us what Jefferson and the signers of the immortal Declaration of Independence are to Americans.

If I may justify this parallelism, permit me to recall the situation of the Philippines before August 29, 1916, the date when President Wilson affixed his signature to the Jones law. What were we then? An almost voiceless people, with a peculiar system of laws, neither a colony nor a territory—a thing undefined in terms of colonial history.

Imagine a people which Spain had educated for three hundred and fifty years, but whose national ideals had been repressed. It was a nation which believed in the doctrines of democracy and was impatiently desirous of seeing itself completely independent. It had no mother, and it did not wish to have a stepmother. In the transmutation of its social and political institutions it studied the conditions of your Commonwealth, the most democratic Commonwealth of the world. Far from silencing our aspirations, the study convinced us that those aspirations were legitimate, and they accordingly flamed anew. The youthful nation felt in its veins the awakening of a new life, was the more encouraged, and became more impatiently eager to direct its own destinies.

For a time, however, it seemed as if fate had wafted us forevermore under the domination of this Republic. Influences counter to altruism and ambitions which defile democratic traditions had won the day in this country. The Philippines was

placed first under a military régime, and then under a provisional civil government from the year 1902.

The man whose memory we honor to-day was then already a Member of the House. As a member of a party which had championed the best traditions of America, he sympathized from the very beginning with national aspirations of the Filipinos; and although, with his party, he was defeated in Congress on the question of what should be the status of the Philippine Islands, he did not abandon the enterprise, pinning his hopes upon better times.

The opportunity soon came with the victory of his party in 1912. The Democratic Party, as already indicated, has always cherished the national tradition of not embarking in an enterprise which carries with it the domination of an alien race. In the presidential campaigns of 1900, 1904, 1908, and 1912 it had consistently maintained the same policy concerning the Philippines, with minor alterations as to form.

Hence it was that stupendous forces had to array themselves in order to bring about the ratification of the treaty of Paris. And even in the discussion of the organic act of 1902, the claim of the Democratic Party that the desires of the Filipino people be respected was vigorously asserted.

Congressman JONES was not unmindful of these antecedents when in 1912 he presented his first bill giving autonomy to the Philippines. Being a man of conviction and of courage, and, more than this, a man of lofty ideals, he felt that the opportunity he awaited had come, and he renewed with vigor the campaign for the restoration of the political rights of the Filipinos. Four years later he was triumphant.

It was through Congressman JONES, therefore, that the Democratic Party fulfilled a promise that was proclaimed repeatedly during four consecutive presidential campaigns. It was through him that America translated into concrete letters an item of her genuine democracy—the nondomination of another people against their consent.

America should appreciate the generous endeavors of this illustrious son! The Democratic Party should revere him as one of their brilliant satellites! Both America and the Democratic Party owe him a debt of gratitude for having thus staged in colonial history the pageant of a lustrous altruism!

In the hearts of the Filipinos the memory of WILLIAM ATKINSON JONES will ever be dearly cherished. Long will we pay tribute to that magnanimous man. While it can not be said of him that for the Filipinos he is "First in peace, first in war, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," indisputably he is the American most dear to our hearts.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DICKINSON].

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Speaker, WILLIAM A. JONES, of Virginia, was my friend, and for him I entertained a high regard and sincere friendship, commencing with my coming to Congress in the winter of 1910. I first met him in November, 1909, at Butler, Mo., where he attended the funeral services of his close personal friend, the gifted DAVID A. DE ARMOND, whose tragic death brought sorrow to so many. I was first attracted to Mr. JONES by the known close friendship that existed between him and DE ARMOND, who for nearly 20 years represented here with marked ability the sixth congressional district of Missouri, beginning their terms together in 1890, their relations were as close as brothers. The fact that I was the successor and friend of Mr. DE ARMOND brought me more quickly into a personal relation with WILLIAM A. JONES, whose friendship and courtesy I deeply appreciated. For two years I was a member of the Committee on Insular Affairs, of which he was the able chairman for a number of years. During that service he was the author of constructive legislation for the Philippine Islands and for Porto Rico, meeting the hopes of those peoples and the best judgment of our own country. With singular ability he met the task assigned to him, and for the work done he will long be held in grateful remembrance in the affections of both the Filipinos and the Porto Ricans who yearned for a happy settlement of their troublous conditions. I hope the laws enacted by Congress through the guidance of this distinguished Virginian will help to bring lasting peace and prosperity to these countries now so closely allied to us.

It was my fortune a few years ago, with two other Members of Congress—Judge TOWNER, of Iowa, and Judge HARDY, of Texas—to go on a delightful trip by boat down the Potomac into his district as his guest. He showed us many places of interest, among them, Stratford, the historic home of the Lees, in Westmoreland County, Va. It was at Stratford that Robert E. Lee and Light Horse Harry Lee were born and reared. A wonderful brick mansion of ancient structure nearly 300 years old still

graces this home. He took us also to the place where George Washington was born, and where a beautiful shaft is erected as a monument to his memory, upon the spot where once stood his colonial home, his birthplace, now long since destroyed by fire. This shaft was erected through the efforts of Mr. JONES. In this same county, he showed us where Monroe, of historic fame, one of the Presidents, had lived. A ragged old oak tree stands there as a modest sentinel near where the house once stood in which Monroe lived, but now long since gone. No monument there to mark the home of him who gave name to the famous Monroe Doctrine, only an old field, uncultivated and uncared for, now owned, I was told, by an old negro man, a relic of the days of slavery, when master and slave lived in harmony together. The recollection of this trip will always be a pleasure to me.

Long service in Congress, his faithful discharge of duty, his marked ability, and his success as a legislator, and particularly as chairman of the committee which he honored, made him the fit and worthy Representative of a great and historic Virginia district, which continued to send him here for a long period of years, serving at his death his fourteenth term in Congress. What a tribute to a great public servant, so long honored by his district, whose confidence he deservedly retained, faithful to the end. The high office was to him a position of trust, worthily bestowed and honorably held. He died in the harness of official life and the memory of his charming life and the splendid record left by him will not only be a sweet heritage to those who loved him but will be his monument, worthily erected by his own services well rendered by this distinguished Virginian and strong American citizen. He lived a good life. He traveled safely along the paths of a well-ordered career. From the mysteries of life he has gone into the shadows of the great beyond, and if a well-spent life and honorable career can open the gates of eternal life to a true soul, WILLIAM A. JONES is now already safe in the enjoyment of an assured reward.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from the Philippine Islands [Mr. YANGCO].

Mr. YANGCO. Mr. Speaker, I am certainly grateful to the House for the privilege extended to me of saying a few words on this occasion. I have anxiously desired to pay in this Hall a formal tribute of affection and respect to Congressman WILLIAM A. JONES, of Virginia, not only that I may echo the voice of my country, but also that I may express my proper sentiments.

I met Mr. JONES on one of my visits to this country four years ago. The personality of the Congressman was simply arresting, and the impression he left in me on that first meeting I shall never forget. His mode of speech, measured, firm, and emphatic, was such as to send a thrill of admiration in one's being. That gentle and piercing glance, lucid eyes, spoke of a grandeur of soul within the man. They concealed firm resolve and devotion to a just cause.

I have seen Mr. JONES many times thereafter. As if by a magnetic force I found myself being drawn to him, and I have liked him more and more. He was one of those few individuals whose influence, once felt, is difficult to elude.

As chairman of the Committee on Insular Affairs, Mr. JONES was well known in the Philippines. His repeated attempts to secure for the Philippines a more liberal form of government, one that was to be consonant with the rapid advancement of the archipelago, were hailed there with delight; and the people have looked upon him as the leader of their cause in this body.

The early part of the year 1916 was a period of intense labor for Congressman JONES. He had just secured the favorable report of the committee on his bill with regard to the Philippine Islands, and the Senate Committee on the Philippine Islands was disposed to take the same favorable action. That was the same bill which to-day is the new organic act of the Philippines. It did not embody all that Mr. JONES had desired to be embodied in its provisions, nor was it a complete response of America to the righteous claims of Philippine nationalism, but it was the only kind of more liberal legislation for the Philippines which bore the promise of sanction in both Houses of Congress. As Senator ROBINSON has said in one of his recent speeches, the opposition to that bill, as well as to the Clarke amendment, "was organized and powerful, and the contest was one of the fiercest he had observed in Congress during 15 years' service." Mr. JONES worked for the passage of the bill with the energy, the firmness, and the fortitude of an apostle. He was even branded as a traitor to the Republic, but his adamant courage faltered not. He was convinced of the justice of the cause he championed, and he labored on and on. Who knows

but that his exertions then were the immediate cause of a physical collapse which soon thereafter ensued.

But the bill of his endeavors passed both Houses of Congress, and he heard from across the ocean the jubilant acclaim of a grateful people.

The month of September, 1916, ushered a new era in the history of the Philippines. It was then that the Jones law operated in full force. The government of the Philippines was reorganized. Many changes were introduced. Among these were the creation of the Philippine Senate, elected by direct popular vote. In every department of government the natives were given a participation greater than ever before. For the first time they became real participants in the guidance of their own affairs. It was the boon of the Jones law, and the name of the Congressman was on every lip from one end of the archipelago to the other.

The Jones law was not a premature piece of legislation. The Filipinos have more than measured up to the expectation of its author. The machinery it created is to-day functioning smoothly. The people have become more contented. Knowing that America's promise of complete independence will some day be redeemed, they have concentrated their energies on the task of making the progress of the land most substantial. We are to-day advancing by leaps and bounds. We will set a record in colonial history.

A little incident is not out of place in this connection. I remember that when the Jones bill was being discussed in Congress there was a prominent American attorney in the Philippines who hurried to these shores in order to aid in the general campaign against the passage of the bill. He went back disappointed. Shortly before Mr. JONES's death the same attorney appeared at his office and congratulated him for the splendid results which the new form of government has brought about in the Philippines. "But, my friend," inquired the Congressman, "were you not here two years ago to oppose with your influence and power the passage of my bill?" "It is true," replied the attorney, "but you were right and I was wrong."

Hardly, however, had the new order of things been inaugurated when our benefactor and friend passed into the Great Beyond. His death is a national loss to my country. His name will ever be chiseled in the tablets of our memory. We love him, because he made possible for us the dawn of a grander day; because he opened the vista of a cheerful national future. The greater Philippines that is hoped to be coming, when the realignments of the world's dominions shall have been completed, will be the most fitting monument to his name and deeds.

Mr. Speaker, I find no words forceful enough with which to express the grief of my people for the death of Congressman JONES. Never in the annals of our land have we, as a people, felt so bitterly the death of an alien friend. It seems as if something has been wrenched away from our national being—something torn away from the very fibers of our hearts.

From most of the provinces and municipalities of the Philippines resolutions of condolence have come in numbers; many municipalities have already taken steps to perpetuate his name in stone, if not in marble. Manila, the capital of the archipelago, will name after him the largest and most costly bridge that spans the Pasig River. The Philippine Legislature has appropriated funds for the erection of a mausoleum over his tomb in Warsaw, Va., his home town, and a monument in Manila. All these, gentlemen, are but the pallid signs of the gratitude of my people to the man. In our heart of hearts we miss him and mourn his loss.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Porto Rico [Mr. DAVILA].

Mr. DAVILA. Mr. Speaker, less than two years have elapsed since that memorable occasion, of singular historical significance for the people of Porto Rico, when a venerable and manly voice rose in this Chamber, filling it with the intonation that comes only from true greatness and farsighted statesmanship, to urge, I dare say, to demand for the last time, as it had repeatedly demanded before, that a new charter of liberties, involving reforms of a fundamental character, be granted to that island of the West Indies which destiny brought within the folds of the American flag as a result of the Spanish-American War. The voice was that of the late Hon. WILLIAM ATKINSON JONES, of Virginia; the occasion was the final debate in this House on the organic act now in force in Porto Rico. It is, therefore, but fitting that I, as the representative of the people for whose betterment and progress he did so much from his office as a Member of this Congress and from his post of honor as chairman of the Committee on Insular Affairs, in this solemn moment, when the daily labors of this body have been suspended and

his former colleagues congregate to do honor to his memory and to mourn his loss, should unite my voice to theirs in formal and heartfelt recognition of his noble and successful efforts in behalf of my countrymen.

Representative JONES took the first step in the path of our liberty, supplying the basic draft for a new law, which although it does not contain all the justice that Porto Rico demands, it, nevertheless, represents considerable progress in the recognition by Congress of our political rights. Other statesmen will come after him to continue the work he started, applying thereto broad views and, as in his case, a great spirit of justice; but to him should go the credit for having initiated this worthy task.

It was my good fortune and privilege to have met and admired Mr. Jones during the later days of his life, some months before his death deprived this body of his able counsel and services, and I found it a source of great satisfaction to me that my personal contact and association with him, although regrettably short, should have enabled me to confirm the esteem and admiration that I had previously conceived for him at a distance, from Porto Rico, where his altruistic utterances had already resounded. It is not for me, however, to recount his many virtues and the brilliancy of his record as a Member of this august assembly; others have done that more ably and eloquently than I can.

But I would be derelict in my duty were I not on this solemn occasion to record the fact that the demise of this venerable statesman caused profound grief among the people of Porto Rico, who loved and honored him in life as they will continue to love and honor his memory, and who look upon his disappearance as a great loss, not only to the present, but also to the future generations of the island—to the present one, because it knows that it has lost a friend who was ready at any time to place the formidable power of his energy and prestige on the side of those who struggle for immediate and wider concessions to the native islanders along the line of self-government; and to the future ones, because, if his enthusiastic espousal of the reform measure, which is now a law, is to be taken as an index of the attitude he would have adopted with reference to the determination of the final political status of the island as regards her relations to the central Government of the United States, we feel warranted in the belief that, had he lived and statehood for Porto Rico as a solution of this problem should be concluded impracticable, as it is believed by prominent leaders here, he would have supported with equal enthusiasm and vigor the establishment in Porto Rico of an independent republic, politically removed from this great country, but bound forever to it by indissoluble ties of friendship, gratitude, and interest. And I am sure that he would not have proposed any measure of definite character with regard to our status without a previous consultation of the people of Porto Rico in accordance with the right of self-determination.

No posts in the legislative system of the American Government are so vital to the people living in our island possessions as are those of chairmen of the committees of the House and Senate dealing with our insular affairs. Upon the views of the men who occupy these two positions the hopes and aspirations of the island people depend to a degree that can hardly be realized by those Americans who live within the confines of the continental United States.

At no time since Gen. Miles and his army of deliverance landed on their shores 20 years ago has the status of the Porto Rican people been clearly defined. The Philippines coming into the American system under similar conditions and practically with the same aspirations has had its future definitely mapped out, due largely to the untiring and statesmanlike labors of him whose memory we have met to honor to-day; and the status of Porto Rico alone has remained unsettled, although he did much toward establishing a definite policy and system of government for that island.

It is not too much to say, Mr. Speaker, that during the tenure of his office as chairman of the Committee on Insular Affairs more was accomplished in this direction than in all of the preceding years of the American occupation. That fact was fully recognized by our people and for that reason the reorganic act which bears his name will keep his memory alive in Porto Rico for generations yet to come. I have recently referred upon this floor to the anomalies of our status, and this is not the occasion to more than refer to the subject. But I am glad of the opportunity to say that from the Stygian darkness that surrounded the Porto Rican situation for nearly 20 years Congressman JONES did much to lead his country to the light. And for the beginning that we were able to make, by reason of his assistance, along the road which leads to complete sovereignty we will always feel profoundly grateful.

That gratitude was manifested in an official way by the Legislature of Porto Rico, speaking for the people as a whole. I was requested by cable to express their deep sympathy to the family in their bereavement. And when I accompanied the casket back to the Old Dominion to lay him at rest in the soil that has received back so many illustrious sons whose labors in this life have been spent in the unceasing struggle for human freedom, I went not only as a member of the funeral committee of this House, but as the official representative of a million and a half Porto Ricans who mourned his death as sincerely as did the people of Virginia.

I am glad to have heard the name of my country from the lips of the chairman of the committee on Insular Affairs, the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GARRETT], the Representative from Virginia [Mr. SAUNDERS], and the Representative from Missouri [Mr. DICKINSON]. I thank them for their recollections. I feared that the name of my country was to be entirely ignored and that no mention was going to be made of the efforts of Mr. JONES in favor of Porto Rico. I do not say that as a complaint. I recognize that the work of Mr. JONES in his labors for the independence of the Philippine Islands was more conspicuous than the work done in favor of Porto Rico, and it is natural that the speakers should have given special attention to the principal achievements of our lost friend. I want, however, to remind you of the fact that there is an island in the Caribbean Sea belonging to the United States, which wants to be fully known to this country, and which expects to receive in the near future entire justice at the hands of the people of the United States.

Mr. WATSON of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, in offering a word of respect to the memory of Mr. JONES, I can not pretend to speak with the intimate knowledge of his character and career possessed by others who have preceded me. Before I came to Congress my acquaintance with him was but casual. My home in Virginia was remote from his own, and there was but slight intercourse between his constituency and mine. But his ancestors on one side had gone from my section of the State, and his kinspeople were among my personal friends and neighbors.

It was for this reason that I felt an interest in his career, and that when I came here I sought with him, as opportunity offered, relations of respect and good will. While, by reason of his failing health, our intercourse was limited, I came close enough to his life and work to conceive great respect for his character and ability.

He was no ordinary man. In the mutations of public life no ordinary man can stay in Congress 27 consecutive years. In a popular government it is inevitable, and it is right that the people should differ respecting public measures, and the Representative who to-day is in the high tide of public favor may to-morrow find his opinions have ceased to reflect the constituent will and be compelled to yield place to another; likewise, should no public measure intervene conflicting personal ambitions not infrequently arise to work a change in representation. But notwithstanding these causes for change, ever operative in Virginia as elsewhere, Mr. JONES succeeded in retaining the undiminished confidence and support of a high-class constituency for nearly 30 years. With one exception, no man in Virginia has come to this body for so long a consecutive period; and of the ten thousand, living and dead, who, since the beginning of the Government, have attended here, but few, indeed, have enjoyed such unbroken public favor.

Such a record speaks for itself; and without high qualities of head and of heart no man could hold it.

It would be interesting to speculate upon the causes of success in a public career so long sustained. Men differ, perhaps, less in intellectual endowment than they do in industry and force of will. Were I called upon to analyze Mr. JONES's personal equipment for the public service, without detracting from his mental ability, I would say his will power and capacity for labor were his distinguishing characteristics. Who of those called to witness his last days could question the will and the industry that, despite disease and infirmity, held him to the ceaseless grind of our routine work here and enabled him to meet daily the exacting demands of public duty? What an inspiration to others was the spectacle of his leaning form and enfeebled step as he slowly wended his weary way in and out among us nearly to the end! Rarely has there been such a triumph of mind over the weaknesses of the flesh.

Strong will and persevering endurance were certainly marked traits in his character. But in this world of balanced compensations we are frequently called to pay a penalty even for our virtues, and these traits may at times have betrayed him into a too persistent maintenance of his own opinions. There were some, perhaps, urgent upon their own views, who thought him obstinate, and his leadership was sometimes embarrassed

by what they deemed his unwillingness to compromise conflicting opinions. That he was a man of warm feeling and positive convictions was undoubtedly true, and that he was emphatic and, occasionally, combative in their assertion is likewise true. He had that kind of courage, none too common in public place, to stand up and be counted even in a minority of one.

After all it is not so easy to draw the line between personal conviction and public duty—between the respect a man owes himself and the regard that is due to the opinions of others. The Representative who has no convictions of his own we should not expect to long defend any cause. The thoughtful student of our institutions would, perhaps, say that there was less of courage than intelligence in public life, and that public assemblies were more in need of backbone than of brains. Whatever else he was, Mr. JONES was not a timeserver nor a courtier; the band wagon had no attractions for him; he never crooked the pregnant hinges of the knee that thrift might follow fawning.

He was not an old man, as men reckon time, but he had lived to see many changes in the history of his country. He was born under the institution of slavery, in a slave Commonwealth, and when there were 4,000,000 slaves in his native land; he lived to strive to give freedom and independence to 10,000,000 dependents in the far-away isles of the Pacific. As a cadet youth he bore arms for the Southern Confederacy; he died a lawgiver of the restored Union. He saw the end of an era—one civilization pass away and another civilization rise to take its place. He saw the domestic institutions of his people—their whole social and economic fabric—perish in the shock of war; comfort, ease, and wealth destroyed in the twinkling of an eye, and poverty, toil, and want come in their stead. He underwent the rule of the stranger and the freedman—a combination of avarice and ignorance which well nigh extinguished the hopes of his people; but he lived to see the survival of the fittest at last, and to take a man's part in the restoration of his country.

Surely a life crowded with such scenes and activities as these was neither uneventful nor unimportant.

Mr. Speaker, I was among those designated in the past year to attend the funeral obsequies of our deceased colleague. It was a melancholy privilege, yet I doubt if any who were of that company will ever forget the occasion and the journey to his last resting place. The contrast between the dust and toil of this crowded Capital in times of war and that remote Virginia hamlet could not have been greater had we been transported to another world. In fact, we were in another world, yet fragrant with the breath of the past and surrounded on all sides by monuments of a bygone age.

There on the tidewater between the Rappahannock and the Potomac beat the heart of the Old Dominion in the days before the Revolution; hard by were the birthplaces of many of the fathers of the American Republic; and here and there towering above the silent landscape like lone sentinels of the past stood "Stratford" and "Mount Airy" and "Sabine Hall"—the venerable mansions of the Lees, the Taylors, and the Carters. The gracious hospitality of the people bespoke the old civilization. Returning spring had brought back the green grass and the sweet flowers of nature; the whole scene was that of tranquillity, and the very atmosphere was restful.

There upon his native heath, amid the scenes of his childhood, among his kindred and his friends, we laid our distinguished colleague to rest.

After life's fitful fever he sleeps well.

Mr. BLAND of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, the people of the first congressional district of Virginia desire that on this occasion I testify anew to the love and esteem which they bore the Hon. WILLIAM A. JONES. He was their Representative in this Hall for many years. He was my friend. Yet I know that I can not tell how completely his people loved and trusted him.

Mr. JONES was unostentatious. He was unaffected. He loved the truth for itself. To him the language of fulsome flattery would have been repelling. Given his choice now, he would select the language of unfeigned affection, and, as best I may, I shall try to set for my remarks here the limitations he would most prefer.

Memorial exercises must carry a note of sadness. Yet when a Member dies it is fitting that his fellows see that he is not forgotten. It is well that they pause long enough to strew flowers upon his tomb, and to breathe immortelles for his memory. The death angel ever hovers near. During the past 12 months death has been busy in this Hall. His shafts have been flying fast. For many the last roll call has sounded. Fortunate is the man whose life has been crowded to the full with labors well done and worth the doing. Fortunate is the

world when one's life has been crowned with achievements which have added to the sum of human happiness. Such a life we contemplate now. So lived and died WILLIAM A. JONES.

We turn to-day to Mr. JONES in last farewell, to tell the story of his life, to pay a just, though humble, tribute to his memory, and to say to him, in the language of love, "Dead but not forgotten." Other tongues used to the language of eulogy will tell how faithfully he worked and how full of wisdom were his words of counsel. Be it my part to say, "His people loved him." As the years passed, there came the abiding assurance that while he might be here, then to the extent that he could control justice would be done and right would prevail. With calm confidence in his judgment, industry, and truth, they were content. When the sad intelligence flashed forth that their old-time friend and counselor was gone, their heads were bowed as one. They lamented sorely him upon whom they had learned so completely to rely, for with them the question as to any matter had ceased to be, "What will Mr. JONES do?" but it was, "What is the right of the cause?" for well they knew that as Divine Providence gave him the light to see the right, so the right would be done.

For nearly 28 years Mr. JONES served his people in this Hall. He saw many changes. His colleagues from Virginia have all gone. With him in that first Congress wherein he served were, among others, in this body Charles T. O'Ferrall, William H. F. Lee, and H. St. George Tucker, while in the Senate were the eloquent John W. Daniel and the beloved John S. Barbour. On this floor, not to mention many illustrious names, were Hilary A. Herbert, John H. Bankhead, and old Joe Wheeler, of Alabama; Charles F. Crisp, of Georgia; Jonathan P. Dolliver, of Iowa; Isidor Raynor, of Maryland; Henry C. Lodge, of Massachusetts; Bryan, of Nebraska; De Armond, of Missouri; Bourke Cockran and Sereno Payne, of New York; Joseph W. Bailey and Roger Q. Mills, of Texas; and William L. Wilson, of West Virginia.

The now splendid States of Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Utah were then only Territories.

The times have changed. Others have come to occupy the stage, and new issues confront the world. Great questions have been settled or have become of minor importance. The chasm left wide open by civil strife has slowly closed. While here Mr. JONES saw that valiant son of the South, his former colleague on this floor, old Joe Wheeler, leading the Federal armies to a glorious victory. He lived to see the sons of men who had worn the gray fighting side by side with the sons of men who had worn the blue, and doing and dying for the glory of their reunited country. Soon peace waved her magic wand. Agriculture smiled, and industry made merry music. For a little while the doors of the Temple of Janus were closed, and Mr. JONES knew the heart-cry of his people that they might remain closed forever. But that could not be, and ere he went to sleep, war had again descended on his land.

In his career here, Mr. JONES played a manly part. He was a constructive statesman. To the solution of many perplexing problems he brought a well-trained and an honest mind. He kept ever before him the splendid ideals of his country and her fundamental principles. Nor did he swerve either to the right or to the left in their application. He was a man of strong personality, of courageous convictions, determining for himself the right of every cause and fighting to uphold that right to ultimate defeat or to final victory. For him there could be no compromise where the question was one of right or wrong. On such a question there could be for him neither half way ground nor answer of expediency. Having entered the lists, he fought with massive strength and crushed his adversary beneath an avalanche of important and pertinent facts. He who dared once to weigh him lightly as a foe never made that mistake twice.

Mr. JONES's life was given to service. The youth heard Virginia call, and bared his breast in her defense. The man served his State as prosecuting attorney until his fame spread beyond his county. Then, called to the service of the Nation, he gave the best that was in him. He looked ever to the Constitution of his country and emulated the spirit of its founders.

Time will not suffice to chronicle in detail his distinguished career. By his services for the Filipinos and Porto Ricans he made himself immortal. As their champion he will always be remembered and loved. As the eyes of free America must turn to Virginia and rest lovingly on the birthplace and the burial place of Washington, so the eyes of a different race in a distant sea, through coming years, will turn with increasing love to Warsaw, Va., and pay the tribute of a tear as they rest upon that green grave in a quiet churchyard wherein sleeps their great champion and friend.

In this great service which Mr. JONES rendered there is no mystery. In his district the first apostle of American freedom, Nathaniel Bacon, had closed his mighty labors and found a

final resting place. Mr. JONES was born in a county adjoining that wherein the Father of his Country first saw the light of day. Hard by was the birthplace of that great Virginian, Robert E. Lee. Just a little way was the home of Light Horse Harry Lee of immortal fame.

Not far away was the home of James Monroe. The district which he represented was inhabited by a people who gloried in the splendid traditions of a mighty past, and who acknowledged no masters. With them Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Tyler were household words. Each epoch of our country's history had here the echo of heroic deeds. In his district the final struggle for American freedom had been fought and won, and it is not strange that in his periodical visits to his people, as he paused for a little while on the sacred plains of Yorktown, his soul caught the exultant cry of his fathers, and the freedom which they had won for him, his sympathy, his love, his unwavering zeal and his splendid genius made possible for the Filipino. Though strength failed, there was no abatement in his mighty efforts. He fought on until Filipino freedom was assured.

Hear him as the great work of his life reached consummation. When standing on this floor he said:

Mr. Chairman, permit me to say in conclusion, that fervently believing with that great apostle of human liberty, Thomas Jefferson, "that the people of every country are the only safe guardians of their own rights," my prayer is that the day is not far distant when we shall see arise in the Far East a free and independent Christian nation, to be known throughout the world as the "Republic of the Philippine Islands."

Speaking of the great measure which came from his hands and carried hope and comfort to the Filipinos, Mr. JONES said:

When the President of the United States affixes his signature to this already too long-delayed measure of justice and right, it will mark an epoch in the history of this Nation as well as in that of the Philippine Islands, for the pages of the annals of the world will be searched in vain for its counterpart. For it not only bestows upon the Philippine people a measure of self-government such as they have never enjoyed under the sovereignty of this or any other nation, but it establishes what to them is dearer than all else—the everlasting covenant of a great and generous people, speaking through their accredited representatives, that they shall in due time enjoy the incomparable blessings of liberty and freedom.

I can not close, Mr. Speaker, without calling attention to the tribute which on August 18, 1916, the able delegate from the Philippine Islands paid Mr. JONES on the floor of this House. It is worth repetition here. Voicing the sentiments of his people, that delegate, turning to Mr. JONES, said:

Mr. JONES, I have witnessed your untiring work on this bill; I have seen your unselfish devotion to the cause of Philippine independence, honestly believing that it was demanded by God's own law, but also by the best interests of your country and mine. As the chairman of the Committee on Insular Affairs, which is in charge of legislation affecting the Philippines, you have considered it to be your paramount duty to write into law the covenant of your fathers and the spirit of America—freedom for all. By this bill, which is the result of your hard labor—labor you have carried out at the risk of your own life, for you have been working in spite of ill health—you are entitled, in my estimation, to a prominent place in the list of the advocates of human liberty. Surely your name will be written in letters of gold in the history of the Philippine Islands. You have earned not only the eternal gratitude but the love of every individual Filipino. God bless you.

In less than two years from that day the summons had come. The last roll call had been answered.

To-day the eyes of the world rest upon Paris. America stands there as the hope of the future, and President Wilson has been greeted as the personification of freedom. Permit me to say just here that when our late great struggle came on, and liberty-loving, unselfish, glorious America sprang to the front, the work of WILLIAM A. JONES for Filipino freedom sent her forth as the champion of liberty, bearing an untarnished escutcheon and flashing a stainless blade.

In conclusion, let me say of him what he said on a similar occasion of another great Virginian. Standing on this floor, Mr. JONES said of John S. Barbour that which is so true of himself that I now pay to him the tribute which he then paid to another.

He was a politician of stainless honor, a statesman of spotless personal character, and a patriot who loved his country with all the intensity of a heart that was comprehensive enough to embrace humanity itself. And again, he was, withal, the kindest, tenderest, and most generous of men.

At this point Mr. BUTLER resumed the chair.

THE LATE REPRESENTATIVE JOSHUA F. C. TALBOTT.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will read the next order.

The Clerk read as follows:

On motion of Mr. Mann, by unanimous consent,
Ordered, That the order heretofore agreed to, fixing Sunday, February 9, 1919, as a day for addresses upon the life, character, and public services of Hon. JOSHUA F. C. TALBOTT, late a Representative from the State of Maryland, be set aside, and that Sunday, February 10, 1919, be designated for such addresses.

Mr. COADY. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolutions. The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the resolutions.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 583.

Resolved, That the business of the House be now suspended, that opportunity may be given for tributes to the memory of Hon. JOSHUA F. C. TALBOTT, late a Member of this House from the State of Maryland.

Resolved, That as a particular mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, and in recognition of his distinguished public career, the House, at the conclusion of the exercises of this day, shall stand adjourned.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate.

Resolved, That the Clerk send a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased.

The question was taken and the resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Maryland [Mr. LINTHICUM] will take the chair.

Mr. LINTHICUM took the chair.

Mr. SHERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I presume I knew Comrade TALBOTT as well during my fifteen years of service here as any Member outside of his own State. I knew him as a friend and gentleman of the highest type. I remember a roll call when my so-called dollar-a-day pension bill was pending, when he (being a Confederate soldier) voted "aye." That vote always appealed to me. Another brave Southern soldier, Capt. Lanib of Richmond, Va., who served on the staff of Gen. Robert E. Lee, also voted "aye." Mr. TALBOTT, if he had lived to the end of his term, would have served 24 years in this historic Chamber, longer than any Member who ever represented the State of Maryland. I remember in 1911 there were but 391 Members of Congress and of that number only four were Members 20 years before, or in 1891. They were JOSEPH G. CANNON of Illinois, SERENO E. PAYNE of New York, General BINGHAM of Pennsylvania and JOHN DALZELL of Pittsburgh. This House of Representatives is a political slaughterhouse, it seems, for new Members. From 1865 to the commencement of the Sixty-fifth Congress, a period of 50 years, 5,447 had served in this uncertain Chamber and of that number only 22 had served for 20 years. To-day of our whole number of 435 Members we have only present here on this floor three Union soldiers, Col. HOLLINGSWORTH of Ohio, Mr. OSBORNE of California, and myself. And there are only two Confederates, Gen. ESTOPINAL of Louisiana and Col. STEDMAN of North Carolina. An old soldier who served in that war on an occasion of this kind in talking of a departed comrade can not fail to be reminiscent. It seems to be natural.

I remember one battle of the Civil War—the battle of Franklin, Tenn.—on the 30th of November, 1864, when there were, all told, about 85,000 men engaged, and there were more generals, more major generals, and lieutenant generals killed in that battle of five hours than in all the great "world's war," where 17,000,000 were engaged. That is a startling statement, but I believe it to be true. This, because modern warfare is mostly at long range. The peculiarities of our Civil War pertain to no other war in all history. It was the only war in all history where the soldiers on the march and around the bivouac fires at night sang patriotic songs of their own composition. That was true both of the North and the South, and the literature of that war is among the best in the English language. In a time like that and amid the intense feeling which prevailed both North and South patriotic inspiration rose above the level plane of prose into the higher altitude of inspired song. Hence it is true that with the exception of Lincoln's Gettysburg oration, that wonderful story by Edward Everett Hale—A Man Without a County—one or two orations by Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, and one by Henry Ward Beecher, the literature of the war is its lyric poetry. On the southern side it is equally true, with the exception of one or two state papers by Jefferson Davis, some orders to his soldiers by Stonewall Jackson, and Gen. Robert E. Lee's farewell to his army, the literature of the South was its poetry. We had during the Revolutionary War of seven years not a single patriotic song written, during that whole period, and none by soldiers. The same in the Mexican War and the same in the War of 1812; but in our Civil War there were over 50 patriotic soldier songs written in the North and nearly as many in the South. Among the most notable of those songs on the part of the North was Julia Ward Howe's great lyric poem, The Battle Hymn of the Republic. Sheridan's Ride, by Thomas Buchanan Reade, is probably the most powerful dramatic poem of the war.

And the most dramatic lyric of the South was Maryland, My Maryland, written by James R. Randall, of Maryland. I

remember an incident in connection with that song. I was made the field officer of the day in east Tennessee upon our arrival under Gen. Burnside, and I was selected that night, as the field officer of the day, to locate the picket line around our army at the bend of the Holstein River, 20 miles south of Knoxville. I was just locating the left of the line along a road that ran by the river, and was about to return to camp, when I heard a fine soprano voice singing:

The despot's heel is on thy shore, Maryland!
His touch is at thy temple door, Maryland!
Avenge the patriotic gore
That flecked the streets of Baltimore,
And be the battle queen of yore,
Oh, Maryland, my Maryland.

I had not heard the voice of a woman in song for over a year. I looked down in the thicket, and there I saw through my field glass a girl at a piano singing, and an officer standing behind her, and I saw, by the turn of his collar, that he was a Confederate officer. Just then one of my pickets fired a shot; then I heard the clang of sabers and the clanking of hoofs, and a band of Confederate scouts rode out into the darkness. I never knew who wrote that song until at Salisbury, N. C., after the war. It was printed on a piece of brown paper, and signed by James R. Randall, of Maryland.

Another song that was sung in the South after the war was written by Father Ryan, of Mobile, who was chaplain of an Alabama regiment, "The Conquered Banner." He wrote that song at Knoxville, Tenn., in a single hour the day after Lee surrendered. All the emotions of his heart, all of human sympathy and human sorrow was expressed in that wonderful song. Here is a couplet from it, that I remember:

Furl that banner, for it's weary;
Round its staff 'tis drooping dreary.
Furl it, fold it, it is best,
For there's not a man to wave it,
And there's no one left to lave it
In the blood which heroes gave it.
Furl it, hide it, let it rest!

One of the most poetic and beautiful songs of the war was written by Marie La Costa, of Virginia, entitled, "Somebody's Darling." It was sung all over the North during the war without its southern origin being known. It seems as if it might be called the universal mother cry of all war-cursed nations.

There was another peculiarity of our war. None of the antebellum poets, except Whittier, wrote a patriotic war song during the whole war. All the patriotic songs were written by men who were obscure before the war. And another peculiarity of our war is that not a single patriotic song has been written of national import in all the 50 years since the war. And here at the close of this great war, a world war for democracy, with the most alluring shibboleth that was ever put before an army, we find not a single poem has been written that will live in history, during this whole war.

As to my departed friend, let me say he did his duty well. His record here, for 23 years, shows him standing as a Member devoted to the best ideals. He had the courage of his convictions. He stood true to his convictions with absolute fidelity during his whole career. I am proud to do honor to his memory. In September, 1867, at Columbus, Miss., a band of splendid southern women, only two years after the war decorated the graves of Union and Confederate soldiers alike. This act, so patriotic, so courageous at that time, inspired one of the grandest poems of the after-war period, written by a gifted Mississippi poet, Francis Miles Finch. I recollect a couplet:

No more shall the war clouds sever,
Nor the winding rivers be red.
They banish our anger forever,
When they laurel the graves of our dead.
Under the sod and dew
Waiting the judgment day,
Under the lilies the Blue,
Under the roses the Gray.

In that quiet cemetery at Cockeysville, in that old graveyard at the rear of the church, lie the last remains of our departed friend, and his memory will be kept green by those who loved him best. With every coming spring kind hands will strew flowers over his grave, and above the grass under which he sleeps the snowy magnolia will diffuse a sweeter balm, and the wild passion flower, winding its sweet tendrils among the waving grasses, will gather tears beneath the stars and shed them in the sunlight.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, our well-beloved friend J. FRED C. TALBOTT, was a member of what may not be improperly denominated "The Old Guard" of the House of Representatives. Since TALBOTT departed there are only two left—Mr. Speaker CANNON and Gen. SHERWOOD. Long may

these two remarkably preserved and able veterans remain as splendid samples of a generation which has passed away. In the last decade TALBOTT's thoughts were almost entirely of men and things of the past. Not only his thoughts but his conversation and his anecdotes concerned them. He talked most interestingly about the distinguished men who were on the boards when he first entered Congress away back in 1879 and in the years immediately following.

According to his way of thinking there were giants in those days. Samuel J. Randall, one of his heroes, was speaker. In the Senate were John T. Morgan, of Alabama, Augustus H. Garland, of Arkansas, Henry M. Teller, of Colorado, Orville H. Platt, of Connecticut, Thomas F. Bayard and Eli Saulsbury, of Delaware, John B. Gordon and Benjamin H. Hill, of Georgia, David Davis and John A. Logan, of Illinois, Joseph E. MacDonald and Daniel W. Voorhees, of Indiana, William B. Allison and Samuel J. Kirkwood, of Iowa, John J. Ingalls, of Kansas, James B. Beck, of Kentucky, Hannibal Hamlin and James G. Blaine, of Maine, William Pinkney White, of Maryland, George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, Thomas W. Ferry and Zachariah Chandler, of Michigan, William Windom, of Minnesota, L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, Francis M. Cockrell and George G. Vest, of Missouri, John P. Jones, of Nevada, Roscoe Conkling, of New York, Zebulon B. Vance, of North Carolina, Allen G. Thurman and George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, J. Donald Cameron, of Pennsylvania, A. E. Burnside, of Rhode Island, Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee, Richard Coke, of Texas, George F. Edmunds and Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont, and Matthew H. Carpenter, of Wisconsin—with others hardly less distinguished.

Some of the more celebrated Members of the House in TALBOTT's first Congress, the Forty-sixth, were James B. Belford of Colorado, Joseph R. Hawley of Connecticut, Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia, Joseph G. Cannon, William M. Springer, Adlai E. Stevenson and William R. Morrison of Illinois, James B. Weaver of Iowa, James A. McKenzie, J. Proctor Knott, John G. Carlisle, J. C. S. Blackburn of Kentucky, Randall L. Gibson of Louisiana, Thomas B. Reed and William P. Frye of Maine, George D. Robinson of Massachusetts, Julius Caesar Burrows of Michigan, Hernando D. Money and Charles E. Hooker of Mississippi, Richard Parks Bland, A. H. Buckner, and John F. Phillips of Missouri, Samuel Sullivan Cox, Fernando Wood, Levi P. Morton, Warner Miller, Frank Hiscock and Elbridge G. Lapham of New York, Benjamin Butterworth, John A. McMahon, Joseph Warren Keifer, Frank H. Hurd, Thomas Ewing, William McKinley, jr., and James A. Garfield of Ohio, Henry H. Bingham and William D. Kelly of Pennsylvania, Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island, Robert Love Taylor, Leonidas C. Houk and Benton McMillan of Tennessee, John H. Reagan, David B. Culberson, and Roger Q. Mills of Texas, John Randolph Tucker, Joseph E. Johnston and Eppa Hunton of Virginia, John E. Kenna of West Virginia, and Edward S. Bragg of Wisconsin.

No wonder our genial friend TALBOTT liked to talk of these men. They were splendid themes for any conversationalist. He was essentially a hero worshipper, and the talents and virtues of his friends lost nothing when he discoursed about them.

He was a very young Confederate soldier and was fond of relating his war experiences, some of which were highly amusing.

Had he remained continuously in the House from his first entrance to his final exit, his service would have been 39 years; but his victories were mingled with defeats, so that he served only 22 years.

The great problem nearest his heart and to which he devoted his energies was a big navy. He thought about it, talked about it, and no doubt he dreamed about it. Now that he is gone from among us, it is pleasant to remember that his last appearance in the House and that, too, with the seal of death upon his face, was to get the conference report creating a big navy adopted. He had ridden his hobby for nearly four decades; his task was done. So, happy in the achievement of a great work, he fell asleep. Assuredly, some battleship should be named the J. FRED C. TALBOTT.

Mr. PADGETT. Mr. Speaker, I regret that the poverty of my language will deny to me both the opportunity and the privilege of adequately expressing the deep sense of appreciation of the high character and the warm personal friendship that I entertained for Mr. TALBOTT. For 12 or 14 years, laboring together on the Naval Committee of the House, we were associated very closely and very tenderly, and during all those years there was nought else for him except the very highest regard and the tenderest feelings.

I regarded him as a man of high character, noble impulses, and lofty aspirations, a man who was intensely devoted to the interests and the welfare and the success of the American Navy.

He was proud of the history of the Navy. He had a high esteem for the officers and the men of the Navy, and never at any time did there come to him any thought except the thought of devoting the best efforts, the best aims, and the best purposes of his life, to the upbuilding and the stabilizing of the American Navy. And I can truly say that the Navy, and, beyond the Navy, the country, owes him a deep sense of appreciation for his untiring effort and his unceasing labor for placing the American Navy upon the pedestal of respect and confidence and honor which it enjoys to-day in the public esteem, not alone of the American people, but of all the world.

He was also deeply interested in the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md. He believed that the Naval Academy was the agency, the instrumentality chosen for the production, for the training, for the development, for the broad and yet deep and fundamental education of the officers of the Navy, who should give the Navy character and who should render it efficient and capable at all times of discharging the duties and meeting the obligations that rested upon it.

There is a little coincidence: Mr. TALBOTT was a Member of Congress in the Forty-seventh, the Forty-eighth, and, I believe, the Forty-ninth Congress. During that time Gen. Washington C. Whitthorne represented in Congress the same congressional district that I have the honor to represent, living in the same town, and Gen. Whitthorne, during the time that the Democrats had control of the Congress, was chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs; and Mr. TALBOTT served with him as a member of that committee, and he served with me during the years that I have been a member of that committee, both as a member and as chairman. Out of this there grew an interest and a friendship, a sentiment, if I may so speak, that coupled my thoughts back into the history of the Navy when it was very small. Back in those years the appropriations for the Navy, all told, were perhaps less than \$20,000,000. Mr. TALBOTT lived in his service to see them grow in the last year to \$1,600,000,000 and more in one year. That, of course, was a war period, but he had seen the Navy become the pride of the American people, and he had the satisfaction of knowing that during these years he had contributed materially and substantially to its growth and development and was entitled to a share of the gratitude and appreciation of the American people.

Mr. TALBOTT was a man of a lovable personality. I select my words with care, and I wish to emphasize the expression—a man of a lovable character. There are men who have their strong intellects, who may have great energy, who may have strong points, and yet are repellent in their approach. Mr. TALBOTT possessed a lovable personality in a degree that drew to him a large circle of friends. It was to me a source of pride and gratification that when I attended his funeral and his burial and saw the great concourse of people gathered, it was one constant chorus, one unbroken expression of love and affection that his people manifested and expressed for him. Mr. TALBOTT was possessed not only of a lovable personality, but he possessed a sweet spirit. Often have I heard him speak tender sentiments to manifest the sweet spirit that he possessed toward his fellow Members and toward his acquaintances.

Mr. Speaker, it has been said that it is a good thing to be a great man. I want to reverse it. It is a great thing to be a good man. And Mr. TALBOTT, with his lovable personality, with his sweet spirit, with the other traits of his character that endeared him not alone to his associates here, but to all who knew him, was a good man.

He was a man who had a keen sense of humor. He was not what you would call in the ordinary term a humorist; he was not what you would designate as a wit; and yet he had a keen, delicate sense of humor. He did not always look at the somber, serious, disconsolate side of life.

There was in his disposition and in his temperament that sense of humor that gave a sparkle to his life, that gave a zest and a pleasure to be with him where one could see, in his own life and in the association of his fellows, that which carried with it that light of humor and friendship that endears men to each other.

He was a fine judge of human nature. He had the faculty of sizing up men. It seems that some men have that faculty by intuition, to look into and analyze the character and the elements that constitute the composition of human nature. He was a fine judge of human nature as it manifested itself in everyday life. I have already said that he had a strong hold upon his friends. He gripped them to him because his friends saw in him and realized that he was made up of those noble qualities, those essential attributes, that we characterize as the noble attributes of a noble man. And that is why it was that he was, all through these many years, able to keep himself in-

gratified in the love and the affection of his people, to receive their commendation, and to hold himself close to their hearts. He exercised, by virtue of his intellectual and his noble qualities, a great influence in the community in which he lived.

That was one of the things that I heard expressed so often when I attended his funeral and his burial. The plain people, not speaking designedly, not testifying in flattery, but expressing the feeling that was uppermost in their hearts, spoke of the great influence that during all these years he had exercised in the community. And likewise he exercised a great and a lasting influence and made an impression upon the democracy of his State and of his community.

Greatly beloved, highly honored, and much respected, he reached a ripe old age, full of honors and full of love and respect. Like the corn, he ripened for the shock. The end came. I thought, and I have often thought, of that illustration of the apostle: The seed, the flower, and the fruit. We take in our hand the little seed. We can not understand it. It looks simply like an object. We do not know the inherent life that is in it. We may subject it to the microscope, and still we can not see the life in it. You may analyze it, and you can not find the life in it through the chemist. But place it in the ground and let the sunshine and the moisture come on it, and there comes the beautiful growth, full of the flower, radiant and brilliant in beauty, and then the rich, full, luscious fruit. And so it is when we place the bodies of our loved ones "earth to earth, ashes to ashes"; not more mysterious, but along the same lines, the providence of God can bring out the flower and the fruition of an eternal life from the crumbling of the clay in the breaking down of the mortal.

We placed him in the grave in that beautiful country churchyard, where loved ones who had gone before were buried. Alongside of his loved ones we placed him, on the western slope of the hill, toward the sunset, and on that beautiful afternoon the sun was making it all radiant in beauty, and making the western horizon a vast expanse of golden loveliness. The thought came to me that the sighing of the winds amidst the tresses of the trees will be a requiem—a sweet song over the grave of an honest man; and the rays of light, breaking through the foliage of the forest trees, will shine upon the grave of a man whose life was a blessing to his country, and whose work was a benediction to his people. We laid him away in that thought, looking to the higher, the better, the nobler, the grander life that comes to the just and the pure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Maryland [Mr. COADY] is recognized.

Mr. COADY, Mr. Speaker, the first session of the present Congress began on Monday, April 2, 1917, in pursuance of the proclamation of the President.

Since that day, thirteen Members of the House of Representatives have died, and of all these deaths—an unusually large number—none created more real, genuine sorrow among our Members than that of my colleague, the Hon. JOSHUA FREDERICK COCKEY TALBOTT, who represented the second Maryland district in this body for over twenty-three years.

There are only two Members whose first service here antedates Mr. TALBOTT'S. They are the gentleman from Illinois, former Speaker CANNON, and the gentleman from Ohio, Gen. SHERWOOD; and only three Members who have to their credit more terms than he had.

Mr. TALBOTT had been a Confederate soldier, and his death leaves on this side of the Capitol only two others who followed the Stars and Bars, the gentleman from Louisiana, Gen. ESTOPINAL, and the gentleman from North Carolina, Maj. STEDMAN.

Mr. TALBOTT was born on July 29, 1843, near Lutherville, Md., where he spent the greater part of his life, and in which town he died. Early in his life he was elected State's attorney for his county, and almost continuously thereafter he held public office; and all the public places he held, except one, he was elected to fill by the votes of the people. From the very start of his career he assumed a leadership in politics that was never thereafter successfully challenged, and for a half century he was active in the councils of his party, and for many years he was Maryland's representative on the Democratic national committee, a highly coveted honor.

Mr. TALBOTT had been a member of the Naval Affairs Committee of the House for a long time, and ranked next to its chairman. He was a big Navy man—the Navy was his hobby, and he never wavered in his support of all measures for its enlargement. To the work of this committee—work that he loved—he devoted his time and energy. Because of his impaired health he was unable to participate actively in the debates on the various naval appropriation bills, but he was always on the floor when such

measures were under consideration, conferring with his colleagues on the committee, and assisting them with his counsel and advice. He was an authority on the Navy and a highly respected one; and he was known and loved by everyone in the service. This love was shown by the presence at his funeral services of three admirals, other naval officers, and a large number of sailors and marines.

In announcing his death to the House I said I had never heard him speak ill of anyone, and I want to repeat that statement. He was kind, affable, and one of the most delightful companions I ever met. It was a real treat to be in his company, and I always enjoyed a chat with him. He was bright, always optimistic, and brimful of interesting reminiscences. He was loved by his friends, and he had an influence in this body that was remarkable.

I consider it a privilege to have served with Mr. TALBOTT. As a Marylander, I am proud of his achievements, and, in common with his other friends, I deeply deplore his death.

Mr. ZIHLMAN. Mr. Speaker, it was given to me to know the Hon. J. FRED C. TALBOTT, intimately only during the late years of his life, which will always be a source of regret to me.

Even before I knew him I had learned to respect and admire his many sterling qualities, and to marvel at the place held in the affections of his people.

When we consider that he was first elected to public office nearly a half century ago, or, to be exact, 48 years ago, and that he was the acknowledged leader of his party in his county and district at the time of his death; and that his people manifested their love and esteem for him at all times and places, his hold upon their affections seems to me little short of marvelous.

That section of Maryland where Mr. TALBOTT was a dominant power for so many years is perhaps the richest section of Maryland. The county where he lived is the largest in population and contains more wealth than any other county in the State.

Many strong men from an intellectual and political standpoint came forward in that long period, but none ever contended successfully with him for political supremacy; and most of those who might have made formidable competitors in the field of politics became his friends and personal followers when they learned to know the man and admire his many sterling qualities of heart and mind. "Marse FRED" TALBOTT, as he was known throughout his native State, loved his people and delighted to serve them, and they in turn delighted to honor him, and manifested their affection at every opportunity.

One of the last official acts of his long and active career was to come here from his home near Baltimore to try and be of service to the son of one of his neighbors, and a volume could be written and not hold one-tenth of the acts of kindness and helpfulness performed by this remarkable man during his many years in public life.

He at all times voted his sentiments and convictions, as a public statesman of the school of thought to which he belonged and was proud to represent; and he told me upon one occasion that his people had never criticized a single vote of his on any important question during his long career in the House of Representatives.

During the long deadlock over the naval appropriation bill last summer he remained here in Washington as one of the conferees, taxing his failing strength beyond what a man in his condition could expect to endure, because he believed with his country at war it was his duty to remain and assist in every way in facilitating an early and harmonious agreement with the Senate.

I visited him at his hotel in Atlantic City in August of last year, when he was somewhat improved after the breakdown which followed his work here on the naval bill, and he told me with pardonable pride of his unanimous nomination by his party for reelection, and that it was his ambition to serve one more term in the National Congress. This ambition was denied him, for he died before the election was held.

As Mr. Coady has said, Mr. TALBOTT was what is known as a "Big Navy Man." He believed we should have as big and as powerful a Navy as the country's interests demanded, and he worked for that principle in season and out of season, and few of those who heard him will forget the pride in his voice and manner when he took the floor the day before the United States declared war upon the Imperial Government of Germany and said:

The Navy is ready! We are ready to fight at the drop of a hat, and I am going to maintain that position as long as I represent my people, and I do not believe my people will change me as long as I say that.

I desire to read in part his address upon that memorable occasion, when the Nation he loved was about to be plunged into the black and unfathomable abyss of war, and the branch of the service he loved and had helped to build to its present

great strength and power was to be tried in the fire of achievement:

Mr. TALBOTT. Mr. Chairman, I had not intended to address the House on this resolution, because every man, woman, and child in the congressional district that I represent knows as well as they know that they live that I am for my country and for every right that belongs to it on the land or on the sea. [Applause.] I would not make an address at all, except some gentlemen have addressed the House and have indicated that there is a lack of preparation for this emergency. That is not correct. This Nation to-day is prepared to meet any other naval power on the globe except England. Man for man, gun for gun, ship for ship, we can lick the world; and it is not good taste and it is not patriotism to try to convey to the people of this land that we are not prepared when we are. [Applause.] We are a great deal better prepared than the world knows of, and it is good policy that the world should not know all that we are doing and have been doing in the past. This resolution is going to be adopted, and it is a very serious and a very critical time in the history of this Nation. War is all that Gen. Sherman said it was, and he helped to make it so [laughter], and I would tell him so if he were alive.

I had a little something to do with it, not very much, but in my humble way I did, and I do not wish to talk about it. What in the world is this Nation to do? What in the world can we do except fight, and we know how? We have got to fight. Now, do not be uneasy, do not be at all uneasy, about the outcome. It is going to cost some money and it is going to cost some lives. Now, this war is not half as vital as some people think. It is not half as dangerous just now as some people think. We had a hearing in the Committee on Naval Affairs where everybody asked questions, although I did not ask many. Admiral Benson, I think, was on the witness stand. I said to him, "Admiral, if this country was to get into trouble and we had to transport an army to the Philippines or to Hawaii or to some place, and as admiral of the Navy you would be called upon to see that they got there safely, what is the first thing you would do?" He said, "The first thing I would do would be to clear the ocean of the enemy's fleet." Now, that is all in a nutshell. [Laughter and applause.] That is the whole case. Now, before the enemy gets here they must clear the ocean of our fleet. For God's sake, let us have a fleet and have one that they never will clear off the ocean. [Applause.] Now, that is all of it. We need not fear invasion.

We need not fear any power on earth so long as we have a Navy, one that can not be cleared off the sea. It is the duty of our people to see that we have a Navy like that and to maintain it. You know I am the proudest man in this House, and I have the right to be. I introduced in the Forty-seventh Congress the original resolution giving authority to the Naval Affairs Committee to take up the question of the rehabilitation of the Navy of the United States and had it passed, and introduced an amendment that established the gun factories. I am a Navy man, and I believe a Navy is the one safeguard of this Nation [applause], and if you will only have a Navy you can lick the world. [Applause.] Now, I am not going to talk about the resolution. Everybody knows who knows anything about me that I am ready to fight at the drop of a hat. [Applause.] And I am ready for my country to fight at the drop of a hat, and I am going to maintain that position as long as I represent my people, and I do not believe my people will ever change me as long as I say that. [Applause.] Now, some gentlemen may for various reasons vote against this resolution. Some people may say, I have got this kind of a constituency or that kind of a constituency. They are all mistaken. Any man who votes here because he has got a constituency of a certain nationality and votes to please them makes a mistake. [Applause.] I want him to know that the people who he is voting to please came here to get rid of that kind of a government. [Applause.] That is why they are here. They are not here because they love us so much, but they hated where they came from. [Laughter and applause.] I want to tell you one thing. Do not you think for a moment that by so voting you are going to please them. They will not respect you for that vote. [Applause.] And the people that agree with the President of the United States and me will not respect you. [Applause and laughter.] So you are going to be caught, like the nigger's con trap, agwine and acomin'.

Mr. Speaker, it is good for an American to have known and to have enjoyed the friendship of FRED TALBOTT. Kindly, fearless; a two-handed fighter, yet kindly, filled with homely philosophy and axioms; rich in the history and rue of the past; alert to his duties and to the needs of the present; clear eyed and unafraid as to the future; accommodating and full of good logic and sound and wholesome advice; to know him was to love him and to cherish his suggestions and respect his full judgment.

To have lived, to have been honored by a loyal, patriotic people for so long a period is a great achievement. To have held their love to the end of his long life is testimonial to his strong and lovable character, breadth of mind, and innate goodness of heart.

Happy is he who knows that he will go to his last resting place, when the day comes, with as rich a heritage of love and esteem as was given to FRED TALBOTT by the people who knew and trusted him.

And when the twilight hour drew near,
He stood beside the silent sea;
And in his heart there was no fear
Of all its dread immensity.

He waited there in perfect faith,
And while the fading day grew dim,
The boatman's hail, the voyage of death,
Meant only going home to him.

Mr. COADY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my colleagues, Mr. MUDD and Mr. PRICE, both of whom are unavoidably absent to-day, and the gentleman from Alabama, Mr. HEFLIN, be permitted to extend and revise their remarks in the Record; also all other Members of the House who may care to do so.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it will be so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. BENSON. Mr. Speaker, no one appreciates more than I do my inability to say anything that would add to the high esteem in which we all hold the memory of the late Hon. J. FRED. C. TALBOTT.

My first recollection of Mr. TALBOTT goes back to the days when he was bitterly opposed in the primaries, when my father was opposed to him on one occasion. There was a paper published in our county (the name of which I have forgotten), and it came to our home. I, then a boy 10 or 12 years of age, had been reading this paper, and had formed a very unfavorable and unfair opinion of him, based upon what that paper contained.

About that time, upon leaving my father's office one day, I met Mr. TALBOTT on his way to Calvert Station in Baltimore, and walked with him about two squares; and from that day until his death we were friends. As a boy I was impressed by his wonderful kindness, his keen sense of humor, and his friendly treatment of me, the son of his principal opponent.

My relations with Mr. TALBOTT were very intimate. I know that he would have made a brilliant success as a lawyer, and that his sound business judgment would have brought him success in any field of endeavor that he might have chosen. But, as we all know, he chose for his life work to represent his people in this body. He lived through two of the most important periods in the history of the American people. He served as a Confederate soldier when a youth. At the close of the Civil War he returned and took up his work among his own people. Big as his heart was, and as much inclined as he was to stand by his friends as individuals, I know that the real love of Mr. TALBOTT was for his country and for the great party with which he was allied. A goodly share of his love was for his people at home. Mr. TALBOTT loved the people of Maryland. He loved more people than any man I have ever had the pleasure of knowing, and I sincerely believe there were many, many people, great and small, who loved him—and they had abundant reason for so doing.

Upon one occasion we were returning from Manchester, in Carroll County, Md., in an automobile with former Representative Henry of Texas, and Mr. TALBOTT said to Mr. Henry: "Bob, you live a long way from your constituents, and it has some advantages; you are not bothered by them at all; it is too hard for them to reach you. But, while I live within an hour's ride of my constituents, it has its advantages; and one big advantage is that rarely a day goes over my head that I do not have the opportunity of making some poor fellow feel happier." We all know that to be true; and when a man is inspired by such feelings—love of country, love of State, love for his people—an intelligent man, a humane man—one can readily understand why he possessed such great influence in national affairs.

The Baltimore Sun in an editorial published a short time prior to his death paid Mr. TALBOTT the following tribute:

Mr. TALBOTT'S very serious illness will bring not merely passing regret but genuine grief to a larger number of Marylanders than would a similar illness of almost any other man in the State. The second district Congressman has not always been enlightened in his politics, but he has always been unexceptionable in his human sympathy. To the whole of Baltimore County he has been really a friend and neighbor, helpful, thoughtful, kindly. These qualities in him were inherent; they were not the result of calculating political sagacity, and his success in political life was largely due to the fact that there was no sham or pretense about him. His fine humanity won for him the absolute devotion of his constituents and his followers; it won for him the affection and respect of his fellow-Congressmen. Their unfeigned sorrow at this time is a splendid tribute to him.

Mr. TALBOTT had the confidence, esteem, and friendship of President Wilson. During his last illness the President wrote Mr. TALBOTT as follows:

My Dear Mr. TALBOTT: I need not tell you how distressed I have been, along with all your friends, at your illness, but I send you this note of genuine sympathy with the hope that it may cheer you a little to know how anxiously and affectionately your friends are awaiting for your recovery. Cordially and sincerely, yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

No reference to Mr. TALBOTT would be complete that did not call attention to his foresight as to the needs of the Nation when, more than 20 years ago, he began the advocacy of and constantly fought for a large and effective Navy. He told me last spring, when he was quite ill, that no matter what anyone said to him he was going to sign the conference report on the naval appropriation bill if it killed him. He did sign it, and I believe the work he did in that committee for his country, and for the Navy and for us all, at a time when his health was seriously impaired, unquestionably helped shorten his days. I believe that he felt his work was largely done, and could he have lived to see the present war successfully concluded he would have considered his work finished.

Mr. TALBOTT held the affection and esteem of his constituents through all the years of his public life; he won and retained their loyalty and confidence to the end. No one could have had more sincere friends among the Members of Congress than

he. To mention his name to a Member is but to bring forth the most sincere expression of esteem and friendship. He lived a long and useful life in the service of his country, respected, honored, and loved by his constituents and associates.

At this point Mr. COADY took the chair.

Mr. LINTHICUM. Mr. Speaker, "Hon. JOSHUA FREDERICK COCKEY TALBOTT," as historians will know him; "Uncle Fred," as his friends knew him; "Marse Fred," as he was affectionately called by his colored admirers; and "Just for Congress TALBOTT," as his political friends were wont jokingly to speak of him, has passed to the great beyond.

Born on the 29th of July, 1843, educated in the public schools of his native State, he was truly a product of Maryland in every sense. He reflected it in his daily life, in his intercourse with the people, and in his work in Congress. Ever alert to the welfare of the country, he was particularly animated and interested when the interests of Maryland were concerned. Though a great admirer of the people of all sections of our country, having a broad and comprehensive vision, a man who stood steadfastly for the Union, and a friend of the man in blue, yet he felt that the interests of Maryland and her people were largely wrapped up with the Southland; that her love and friendship were a part of its very fabric and foundation; that the beauty and glory of its history and the mandates of its traditions should be the admiration of all. The well-groomed or the tattered form of the man in gray—the man of the lost cause—needed but to approach Mr. TALBOTT when he became the personification of kindness and hospitality itself. Not alone did he talk for the South, but he fought for her; he was willing to lay down his life for the cause.

In 1864, at the age of 21, he joined the Second Maryland (Confederate) Cavalry, and served to the close of the war. He was so genial, lovable, humorous, and generous that he made friends in every walk of life and in every line of endeavor he traversed. In the Army he was the life of his company and the pal of the boys; as John Williams—his barber in the Capitol barber shop—who was a body guard in the Confederate Army, tells us, when he saw him at Petersburg, Va., "He was here and there and everywhere making fun for the boys, and singing 'Maryland, My Maryland.'" He was a boy among the boys until his very death, and a tower of strength and action among the men who make business and mold history.

If I should be asked what contributed most to Mr. TALBOTT's success in business and public life, I should say it was his high regard for his word. A promise once made by him was worth more than a bond with a hundred golden seals. He made few congressional speeches, but his word to support a measure carried with it not alone his vote, but his active influence as well. He was a plain man, devoid of hypocrisy and deceit; he did not pretend to be what he was not, nor to favor a measure or proposition when he was opposed to it. He never tried to balance himself on the stilts of neutrality, but rather to adopt that scriptural injunction, "He who is not with me is against me." When he took a position he remained put, and all the king's horses and all the king's men could not move him from it.

I shall always consider it a precious heritage that I was his colleague in Congress for more than seven years. I was with him when the glory of the Democratic victory and control of the House shone upon his countenance as we organized for the extra session in 1911, when Mr. TALBOTT, strong and vigorous, swore in Hon. CHAMP CLARK as Speaker, as he did at each succeeding Congress, being dean of the Democrats. I was with him when he returned from his greatest sadness, the funeral of his wife, Laura Cockey Talbott. She was the playmate of his boyhood, his sweetheart of youth, and his dearest companion and wife for more than 44 years—the pride and glory of his young ambition, the sweet ornament of his mature fame, and the best love of his ripened age. From this time on one could see that, though Mr. TALBOTT was trying to be his former self, there was a gnawing sadness, a lonesomeness beyond repair.

I was with him when the war in Europe broke out, in August, 1914. I can see his grave face and apprehension, but never did he have the least fear that Germany could cope with the American Navy. If he had been a fetish worshiper the American Navy would have been his god.

I was with him when America declared war, in April, 1917, and I beheld in him the old war horse of former days. I can well imagine what he was thinking as he looked back through the corridor of time, some 50 years, to Civil War days. "Oh," thought he, "how I would like to have the strength and vigor of those days when my horse and I swam the Potomac and I fought with Harry Gilmer's men. To-day I should have a chance to fight a real enemy and not my countrymen."

I was with him during the succeeding months of his life while Congress voted billions of dollars and provided the mobilization of millions of men, while he, as a member of the Naval Affairs Committee, labored day after day with energy and zeal, though his form bent lower each day under the strain and his eyes began to lose their luster of former years.

The great naval bill appropriating more than a billion and a half dollars had been passed by both Houses; it was in conference. Mr. TALBOTT, worked down to weakness itself, often tottering to the Capitol on the arm of a page or sometimes on that of a colleague, refused to leave for a rest until the bill was finally passed. He then took a vacation; but the damage had been wrought. "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friend."

The last time I saw him he was surrounded by his friends at a gathering in his district where he was the central figure of 5,000 of his people. I had spoken in his stead, and was to leave the following day for the battle fields of Europe. I took his hand; he clasped mine in both of his, saying, "See all you can, but don't risk unnecessarily, and come back safe; we will all be glad to welcome you home." Thus I left him in the mellow sunset of a well-spent life. Though it was not accorded me to see him again, I shall profit by the years I spent with him as his colleague, his friend, and his great admirer.

He was a friend of truth, of soul sincere;
In action faithful, and in honor clear;
Who broke no promises, served no private ends,
Sought no title, and forsook no friends.

On the 8th day of October, just two days before I reached America again, he was laid to rest in his native county, surrounded by hundreds of his friends, committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, admirals of the Navy, and amid the firing of a salute by sailors of the Navy, and the sounding of taps. Did he know he would soon leave us? I believe he did. One afternoon he came to my office and saw my wife, who was his staunch friend. As he handed her his autographed picture he said: "Here is something I want you to have." This hangs conspicuously in our home to-day.

He had reached that time of life when the souls of the great and small alike beat at the bars of the cage of life in an effort to catch a glimpse of the great beyond, to hear a whisper of those who have gone, to feel the faintest spiritual "touch of a vanished hand," the faint "sound of a voice that is still."

Mr. TALBOTT, a great success as a lawyer, early took up a political career and was a well-known figure at State and national conventions for many years. He was first elected to the Forty-sixth Congress, and, with few interruptions, remained in this body until the time of his death. His great work was upon the Naval Affairs Committee. He saw the vision long before most men beheld it, and stood always for a big Navy. He believed America should be in position to protect herself, and refused to rely upon the protection of another. He preached "big Navy" in season and out, and on several occasions prevented the House by his vote and silent work from cutting down its naval program. I am glad that it was granted him to see the great wisdom of his decision, to realize the appreciation of the people for his work. It can not be adequately estimated just how much his services meant to the Navy, and thereby the safety of the American home and the success of the war. It is a delicate and touching tribute that a destroyer will bear the name *Talbott*.

A man who can continue as leader for the many years Mr. TALBOTT did and be returned to Congress during 40 years has a testimonial which needs no elaboration. Kipling has expressed the thought most admirably:

Old Ninevah town has nothing to give
For the place where a man's own folks live;
He might have been that, or he may be this,
But they love him or hate him for what he is.

Maryland is proud to have contributed many great men to the American Government and is proud to have added another to the list of her distinguished men. This man of practical ideas, dreamer of great dreams, a man to whom principle was the correct thing in life, a fighter who loved a fight and believed in the justness of his cause, a devoted husband, a loyal friend, and a patriot who was an American through and through.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend in the RECORD by printing the funeral sermon on Mr. TALBOTT delivered by Rev. Dr. Arthur B. Kingsolving, St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Baltimore.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland? [After a pause]. The Chair hears none.

At this point Mr. BUTLER resumed the chair.

THE LATE REPRESENTATIVE EDWARD E. ROBBINS.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next order.

The Clerk read as follows:

On motion of Mr. CRAGO, by unanimous consent.

Ordered, That Sunday, February 16, 1919, be set apart for addresses upon the life, character, and public services of Hon. EDWARD E. ROBBINS, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. CRAGO. Mr. Speaker, I present the following resolutions which I send to the Clerk's desk and ask for their immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 584.

Resolved, That the business of the House be now suspended, that opportunity may be given for tributes to the memory of Hon. EDWARD E. ROBBINS, late a Member of this House from the State of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That as a particular mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, and in recognition of his distinguished public career, the House, at the conclusion of the exercises of this day shall stand adjourned.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate.

Resolved, That the Clerk send a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased.

The question was taken and the resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

Mr. CRAGO. Mr. Speaker, in the closing days of the last session of a Congress which will go down in history as probably the most momentous Congress in our Nation's existence, we pause for a few hours to record our estimate and appreciation of the life and public career of one of our number who in the very midst of his public service and days of usefulness answered the summons—lights out; rest; eternal rest.

Col. EDWARD EVERETT ROBBINS, a Representative of the twenty-second district of Pennsylvania in the Sixty-fifth Congress, who had been reelected as a Member of the Sixty-sixth Congress, died at Somerset, Pa., Saturday, January 25, 1919.

Owing to the fact that I have enjoyed a personal acquaintance with Col. ROBBINS extending over a period of more than a quarter of a century, I have deemed it proper to embrace in my remarks a short record, giving dates, where possible, of some of the important events of his life.

Col. ROBBINS was born on a farm near Robbins Station, Westmoreland County, Pa., September 27, 1861. His father was Joseph Robbins and his mother Margaret Christy Robbins, whose ancestors had settled there during the early years of the existence of Westmoreland County. He spent his early life on his father's farm, attending the public school. Later he attended the Elders Ridge Academy, the Indiana State Normal School, and Washington and Jefferson College, from which college he graduated in the class of 1881. At the time of his death he was a trustee of this famous institution of learning. After graduation from college he took a course in law in the Columbia Law School, New York, and then entered the law office of John F. Wentling, one of the most prominent members of the Westmoreland County bar. A few years later he was admitted as a member of this bar, where he practiced the profession of law until the time of his death.

POLITICAL CAREER.

Soon after his admission to the bar Mr. ROBBINS began to take an active interest in politics and soon was made the nominee of his party for district attorney. He was a Republican, believing thoroughly in the principles and policies of his party. In 1888 he was elected a member of the Pennsylvania State Senate for the regular term of four years, and here he may be said to have begun his political career. After completing his term as senator he resumed the practice of law, but in 1896 he became the nominee of his party for Representative in Congress from what was then the twenty-fifth district, and was elected a Member of the Fifty-fifth Congress. From this time until he was again elected to Congress in 1916, he always took an active part in political affairs, and during the campaigns was often called upon to preside at meetings and make addresses for his party and its candidates. In 1916 he was nominated as the Republican candidate in the twenty-second district, composed of the counties of Westmoreland and Butler, and was elected to that office by a large majority. Soon after taking his seat he began to take an active part in the work of this body. He was constant in his attendance at the sessions of the House and followed closely all the matters under consideration. He was ever alert and active, watching every bill which could in any way affect his district and State. His knowledge of the people and the business interests of his district made it possible

for him to render efficient service; and few Members worked longer hours and gave greater thought to their duties than did Col. ROBBINS. He was renominated as his party candidate for the Sixty-sixth Congress without opposition, and at the general election was elected by a largely increased majority.

MILITARY CAREER.

In 1887 Col. ROBBINS enlisted as a private in Company I, Tenth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania. In 1889 he was appointed by Col. A. L. Hawkins, as quartermaster of the regiment, with the rank of first lieutenant; it was while serving in this capacity during the Homestead strike in 1892 that my personal acquaintance with Col. ROBBINS began, and this acquaintance and personal association has continued all these years. In 1894 he was appointed quartermaster of the Second Brigade, with the rank of major, on the staff of Brig. Gen. John A. Wiley. While serving in this capacity he answered the call of the President in 1898, and reported with his brigade at Mount Gretna, Pa.

When the Pennsylvania National Guard was mustered into the service no officer above the rank of colonel was mustered in, and as a result the brigade and division staff officers were not taken into the Federal service.

Gen. Wiley was, however, later commissioned by President McKinley, as a brigadier general of Volunteers, and Col. ROBBINS, then a member of Congress, offered his services and was commissioned as captain, and assigned to duty as quartermaster of the First Brigade, Third Division, First Army Corps, Chickamauga, Ga., on the staff of his old brigade commander, Gen. Wiley. He was promoted to major, and sent to Porto Rico, and later to Cuba, as quartermaster of the U. S. transport *Seneca*, and served in Porto Rico and Cuba until the end of the war. Soon after being mustered out of the United States service, when the National Guard of Pennsylvania was reorganized, he was appointed quartermaster general of the Pennsylvania Division with the rank of colonel. In this position he served for several years, and then severed his connection with the National Guard and, while always interested in military affairs, he never again took an active part as a member of any military organization.

LEGAL PROFESSION.

Being admitted to the Westmoreland County bar in 1886, while holding public office and positions of trust in business affairs, Col. ROBBINS continued the practice of his profession, and at the time of his death was a member of the law firm of Robbins & Wyatt. That he was held in high esteem both as a man and a lawyer the sentiments expressed by the speakers at a meeting of the Westmoreland Bar Association attest. Judge Copeland said of him:

He lived an active, deedful life, and died while yet the future beckoned to him with the alluring promise of future work and success. He had the good fortune to be born in the country. The distractions of the town and city are there lacking and a boy thus becomes acquainted with himself and becomes sensible of the great mysterious world within himself before the attractions of the outer world make their appeal to him. He practiced law, served in the State senate, served twice in Congress, had experience in military life. He was engaged in the coal business, the banking business, and numerous enterprises, and in all he strenuously sought to excel.

Mr. Albert H. Bell said of him:

That 35 years of rather close association with him, beginning in our student days, had cemented a friendship between us that neither political differences nor the most heated conflicts in professional life had ever weakened. This intimate, early association with Mr. ROBBINS gave an insight into his inner life and character which has rescued me from the error of misjudgment of him and has kept the taper on the altar of our friendship burning with steady light at times when he was assailed by the fiercest storms of his political and professional life.

He had a mind of fine natural endowment. He could perceive quickly, assimilate readily, reason correctly, and reach convictions that he could express with force and vigor. He was a man of tireless industry.

BUSINESS LIFE.

The practice of law by one who gives his whole life to it is not always attended with great financial returns, and thus it is that many practitioners of the law turn their thoughts to some line of business which promises greater financial returns. Living in a section of the country rich in mineral wealth, chiefly bituminous coal, and being associated closely with men engaged in the production of coal, Col. ROBBINS became interested in coal mining and bought much undeveloped coal land. To this work he brought that same energy and perseverance which had brought him success in other lines, and he succeeded in accumulating a sufficient amount of wealth to make it possible for him to live well and maintain a family in every comfort, and this phase of his life made his work in Congress a pleasure, for while he continued some of his business connections, they were so organized that he did not need to give them much personal attention, and he thus could give himself unreservedly to the work of Congress.

He was a Presbyterian in his religious affiliation, being a member of the First Presbyterian Church, of Greensburg, Pa.

He was vice president and director of the Safe Deposit & Trust Co., of Greensburg; a member of the Westmoreland Country Club, the Americus Republican, and the Athletic Clubs, of Pittsburgh, and the Elks Club, of Greensburg.

The history of Westmoreland County, Pa., is rich with important events of our development as a Nation. In marking locations and preserving the evidences of this early period the people of the county have taken a great interest. In this work Col. ROBBINS took an active part, and on different occasions he has made historical addresses in dedicating memorials erected to mark the locations where events of world moment happened more than a century and a half ago.

FAMILY LIFE.

Col. ROBBINS had been practicing law for ten years, had served in the State senate of Pennsylvania for four years, and had established at least a State-wide reputation when he was married, in 1896, to Luella Stauffer Moore, of Greensburg, Pa. To this union two sons, Edward E., jr., and William M., were born. Both the sons and Mrs. Robbins survive Col. ROBBINS, and mourn the loss of a father and husband, whose home and family were to him a constant joy, and a place which ever had for him the real meaning of the word "home." His domestic life was ideal, and, after all, when we recall the triumph in business, in politics, in social life, and all the other activities of society, the one place where there is perfect accord, where there is real happiness, where life is really lived, is the happy old-fashioned American home, where free from the struggles, safe from the flings and stings of those with whom we have contended, a man can plan and purpose for those he holds most dear and know that in that charmed circle every heart beats in sympathy with his own, and there he can renew the strength which carries him through life's never-ending struggle.

To-day we mourn the loss of a trusted associate taken away in the full vigor of life, when for him there seemed to be in store many years of useful service. His family can hardly realize that the one to whom they looked for guidance in every crisis is no more. Business men, professional men, strong men in every walk of life mourn his departure and realize that he filled a place, gained by his own indomitable energy and will, which will be difficult to fill. Here in the presence of death all enmity and discord cease, and through the gloom men look out on life with a new realization that no one can know nor foretell the hour when through the twilight and the dark we swiftly pass from this to endless life.

Citizen, soldier, business man, statesman, father, husband, friend, the record is written and well written; and on memory's altar will ever glow a wealth of love and affection for one who through life was loyal to home and country, and measured up to the full stature of man.

How well he fell asleep!

Like some proud river widening toward the sea;

Calmly and grandly, silently and deep,

Life joined eternity.

* * * * *

Gone, the light and glory of the day,

Here, the solemn silence of the night,

There, the faith that ever leads the way,

Faith which visions endless light.

Mr. WATSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, we assemble to pay tribute to our colleagues, whose lives were closely linked with the war Congresses, and who recently passed from human mystery to Divine understanding. Each in his way performed his duty, as he believed to be right, each rendered valuable service to the country, each left affectionate recollections in our hearts.

I speak more particularly of my friend and fellow colleague of Pennsylvania, who faithfully and conscientiously represented his district in formulating the laws of our Republic.

He was a student of economic questions, familiar with the polite literature of all ages, a man of acute knowledge of the industries of his State, which he jealously guarded, a learned lawyer of wide experience, a banker of keen perception, a soldier who rendered important military service to the Nation during the Spanish War.

Life, in the abstract, is one chain fettered together by human conception—men die, but their minds live, thus civilization moves onward. There is no limit to the intellectual development of the human mind, the mind is God's will, the mind never dies, thus society progresses through the unbroken chain of the mentality of man.

Men are singled by nature, with positive powers, to evolve new thoughts, new ideas, for the benefit of the world, leaving in their wills a heritage to all mankind. Why one is born to power and another to live in obscurity is a secret that rests with Providence.

EDWARD E. ROBBINS was an indefatigable worker; his mind was being daily repaired by diligent application. He had strong logical powers and exercised them in debate. He studied legislation with attention and deep thought. He had high regard for virtue. His opinions were mastered by lofty ideas. He gave his talents in the interest of the public good, for peace and concord.

Simplicity always prevails in a noble nature. This trait of character governed his policies. He swayed an influence of leadership. Thus recognized, he was called to positions of trust, in the religious, social, political, and business activities of his home town. He had the welfare of the Government at heart, never wavering from his convictions. He was a patriot persuaded by truth and reason.

We are born to die, then live again, immortal, in the kingdom which has no end, a kingdom of glory and of peace. So our colleague passed on to immortality.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, an early training in western Pennsylvania, where he was born, rounded out at the Columbia Law School in New York, equipped our colleague, the late EDWARD EVERETT ROBBINS, to return to his home in Westmoreland County to practice law. The young man had been a member of the bar for the short period of two years, however, before the people sent him to the State senate of Pennsylvania. There is no better stepping stone to the councils of the Nation than that afforded by the State legislature. Well grounded, both in theory and practice, with the experience which one must necessarily acquire in the senate of the second State of the Union, it was logical that the aggressive young lawyer and State senator should advance to the Congress of the United States. This he did upon election from the old twenty-first district, now the twenty-second, in 1896. He was 35 years of age when he reached this body. That was before the Spanish-American War. It so happened along with his other activities that Mr. ROBBINS had taken a deep interest in the affairs of the National Guard of Pennsylvania. He enlisted as a private in the famous Tenth Infantry in 1887, and aided in the up-building of that organization, the personnel of which has figured so creditably in the war in Europe, until 1894, when he had attained the rank of major.

We have often heard with patriotic pride of the Muhlenbergs and the Bakers, who having been in Congress when war broke out, departed from these legislative Halls to don the military uniform for active service, and it is a source of gratification to-day that we can point to Members of the present House who yielded up their service here for actual service at the front. It is no less a matter of satisfaction, exemplifying the patriotic alertness of our departed colleague, to know that he is entitled to rank with those who made this noble sacrifice. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, in 1898, he quit the Fifty-fifth Congress to enter the military service as a volunteer. I shall not give in detail the record he then made, except to say that in various capacities, his usefulness and serviceability constantly increasing, he held on to the end of the war, being mustered out as a major. Subsequently, in 1900, the governor of Pennsylvania conferred upon him the rank of colonel and made him quartermaster general of the National Guard of Pennsylvania.

Col. ROBBINS returned to Washington for the Sixty-fifth Congress. He had devoted himself during the interim to his law business, to mining, and banking, and other commercial pursuits, for which he seemed thoroughly well adapted. It was apparent upon his reentering Congress that the intervening years had broadened his mind and increased his power to serve the people.

He was here when a state of war was declared against Germany. His practical experience with respect to Army organization gave to his views upon such war problems as came before the Congress a special significance. To some extent also he specialized upon mining problems, particularly those relating to the fuel supply and the acquisition of minerals needed for war purposes. He was a student of all legal problems. It was his practice to watch bills relating to the judiciary and to methods of procedure in the courts. Probably no Member devoted himself more assiduously to Supreme Court opinions as they affected the interpretation of statutes. It was noticeable that Col. ROBBINS was jealous of the integrity of the law-making power.

Mr. Speaker, in this great body of 435 picked men, coming as they do from every corner of the Nation and representing views sometimes so divergent as to excite our special admiration of the national unity which prevails, it is difficult for one man to advance far ahead of his fellows. It is only by the closest application and the strictest adherence to details and to duty that this can be done. Those who have risen in influence and leadership have not ordinarily done so through mere popularity; nor is ability without application the talisman. Col. ROBBINS evidently knew all this as a result of his earlier experience in the House. It is not clear that he aspired to leadership, but it is known to all his surviving colleagues that he was gradually attaining a position amongst his fellows here that commanded their respect and confidence.

His industry and his attainments counted for much, but his close study of details, the thoroughness with which he went at his work, the regularity of his attendance, the readiness with which he participated in debate, all tended to prove that he was one of the strong men in council, and that the day was not far off when he would be recognized as one of the Nation's leaders.

But, Mr. Speaker, as we have so often observed, it is not for us to question the taking off of those of our colleagues who are called in their prime. In the case of Col. ROBBINS, whom we knew so well and esteemed so much, we may wonder, we may even ask, if there be another who can fill his place. Our hearts may be heavy with the thought that what was builded so high in our hopes for him is so suddenly and so ruthlessly shattered. We may sympathize with the bereaved ones and let out to them the emotions that afflict our souls. This we may do as a duty we owe to the memory of our colleague, to those he loved, and to ourselves. But we can not overcome the inevitable. We must "carry on," even as did our lamented colleague, doing the best we know how, serving faithfully as he did, until "taps" sound for us as they did for him.

Mr. CLARK of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, EDWARD EVERETT ROBBINS was born, reared, educated, lived, worked, and passed away in the State of his nativity, Pennsylvania. The hurrying months have come and gone until the circle of two years has been well-nigh completed since first we met here. Meanwhile death has invaded our membership all too frequently, and but recently it has "laid its pallid hand upon the strong man and the strong man has fallen and the flashing eye is dimmed." Whenever a friend or a relative is taken away men are accustomed to pause for a short time from their daily activities, some mourn in silence, some give expression to the sad sighing of their hearts in words of sorrow that fall from their lips, and some there are who for a moment reflect upon the significance of birth, the meaning of life, and the mystery of death. And yet the problem remains unsolved. Whenever a colleague or an associate or one who has attained distinction passes away, there rises a duty which the living owe to the dead. In the discharge of that duty, solemn as it is, we are met here this day. EDWARD EVERETT ROBBINS was my office neighbor. He came from my State. He was my associate upon the floor of this House. He knew many of my acquaintances. We have strolled the streets of this city together at different times. We have exchanged views upon important pending legislation and on varied subjects. He was my friend. I grew to know the man, his methods, his purposes, his opinions, and his work. His education, his wide range of duties in civil life, his military experience, his participation in the halls of legislation of his State and his country gave him a great fund of information of inestimable value in equipping him for the serious work upon which he entered when this Congress convened.

He brought to the investigation of any subject under consideration a trained mind. His arguments were logical, forceful, his statements concise, and his judgments sound, his mental processes were rapid, his industry intense, his integrity was unquestioned, his character above reproach, and that, after all, is the best asset a man can have. He was resolute and firm in his convictions. His reputation was not confined to the boundaries of his own district, it extended far beyond. He was a most potent factor in the deliberations of the House, and a commanding personality therein. His voice, his wisdom, his judgment, and his experience will be greatly missed in the solutions of those perplexing and vexing military, economic, and social problems which have already risen above the horizon of our national life. Some men like so to live that when they have gone they will be held in loving remembrance by those whom they have left behind, some there are who like so to work that when the last dread summons comes they may know that the influence and the results of good deeds wrought here may be projected far into the future. Our colleague has secured both of these. He lived as though he were to die to-morrow,

and he worked as though he were to live forever. His labors are finished, his life is ended, the door was open, he had crossed its threshold; he is absent but not forgotten.

Mr. ROSE. Mr. Speaker, this day has been set apart to pay tribute to the life and character of EDWARD EVERETT ROBBINS, late Representative from the twenty-second congressional district of Pennsylvania.

My acquaintance with the deceased extended over a period of many years, beginning with our student life in Washington and Jefferson College from which Mr. ROBBINS graduated in the year 1881, and later was selected as a trustee of that institution, and was such at the time of his death. At no time was there a suggestion of a difference in our friendly relations.

Following his graduation from Washington and Jefferson College, he took a special course in the Columbia Law School, of New York City, and was admitted to the bar of Westmoreland County in the year 1886, and shortly thereafter enlisted in the National Guard of Pennsylvania as a private in Company I, Tenth Regiment Infantry, and subsequently was engaged in the Spanish-American War, doing service in Porto Rico and Cuba, and because of special and noteworthy service rendered, was advanced to offices of trust and honor in his command, and gained and maintained the confidence of all who were under his authority. The death of Congressman ROBBINS marks the first among the members of Congress who served in the Spanish-American War.

My association with Mr. ROBBINS following his graduation was at no time close, and for that reason I do not have first-hand knowledge of the many political struggles through which he passed in his native county before his recognition as one of the leaders in the party of his choice in the section of the State where he resided.

He was engaged in every political contest of note in his city and county and always contended earnestly and openly for the candidate of his choice and made all of his fights in the open, and as a result bitterness was engendered at times, but through it all my friend always observed the amenities of life and emerged from every contest with his record for fairness maintained.

My first association with him, after our graduation from college, was at Harrisburg, Pa., at the time of his election as senator by the voters of his native county in the year 1888, and I observed his course with a great deal of interest, as he early evinced an aptitude for legislative work and gave every promise of being further honored by the people whom he served. His ability soon carved a place for him and brought early recognition from his large constituency, who at a later period showered him with yet greater honors.

In the year 1896 he was elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress and at that time showed great familiarity with the tariff legislation of the country and was engaged in many colloquies upon the subject of the tariff with the Hon. John Dalzell, one of the acknowledged leaders in the lower branch of the Congress at that time, and in all of which Mr. ROBBINS lost nothing by comparison.

He left the Fifty-fifth Congress to aid his country in the Spanish-American War, and, upon being mustered out, resumed the practice of the law in Greensburg, Pa., and achieved high distinction at the bar of his native county, a bar which is admittedly one of the strongest and best in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

His clientage was large, and we find him taking part in many of the leading cases which occupied the attention of the courts of his county and in the appellate courts of the State.

In addition to the arduous duties devolving upon Mr. ROBBINS as a lawyer, and in which profession he was a pronounced success, he was also signally prosperous as a coal operator, banker, and financier, and enjoyed great popularity among the people of his native county, a popularity gained by close application to his duties, fair dealing, and a profound sense of honor.

His private and public life was above reproach, an inheritance which can not be measured in words, and which should and will be highly prized by his immediate family and those acquainted with his appreciation of a high sense of duty and rugged honesty.

His zeal and energy were unbounded, and as a mark of esteem and confidence in his integrity and lofty purposes, he was chosen to succeed himself in the Sixty-sixth Congress by a majority decidedly pleasing and gratifying to him and his many friends. To the work of the next Congress he had planned to devote all of his time and effort, and it is not too much to say that the splendid record already made and the work done by him during the sessions of the present Congress that he would have taken his place among the acknowledged leaders in this

branch of the Congress. Unless unavoidably absent Mr. ROBBINS was always found in his seat at every session of the Congress, and gave the closest attention to every bill brought before the House for consideration, and showed a familiarity with the merits or demerits of any proposition which claimed the attention of those of you who have seen long service in this branch of the Congress.

Leaving Washington for the last time he made known his plans to me, and I gained the impression from his conversation that he was free from all physical ailments and that he would return on the following Monday and apply himself even more energetically to his work as a Member of Congress than had marked his career up to that time, a condition almost unthinkable to those who were closely associated with him during the sessions of the Sixty-fifth Congress.

All of his well-conceived plans were frustrated, however, for while awaiting trial of a case in which he was personally interested in the courts of Somerset County, Pa., he was stricken with the then prevailing disease of influenza, and although attended by the most skillful physicians that could be procured, succumbed within one week to the ravages of the dreaded malady, and gave up his life in the midst of brilliant achievements and with every promise of added laurels to the splendid record already made, and gaining even greater honors than those already bestowed upon him.

Our friend passed from us as suddenly as a star falls, so usual and yet so startling,

A flash of the lightning, a break in the wave,
Man passes from life to his rest in the grave.

In his death we are reminded that—

The thoughts we are thinking our fathers would think,
From the deaths we are shrinking, our fathers would shrink;
To the life we are clinging our fathers would cling,
But it speeds for us all like a bird on the wing.

The Members of the present Congress are familiar with his activities on the floor of the House. He was deeply interested in all public questions. He was at all times alive and alert and intensely active in all legislation affecting the people, and especially the soldiers of any of the wars in which this country was at any time engaged.

He was a hard-working, painstaking legislator; his mind was keen and alert; his perceptive qualities were of a high order; his diction well-nigh perfect; and he was no mean antagonist to the army of ready, forceful debaters who have seen long service in the House. He had a fine command of the English language, and was making rapid strides to a commanding position in the work of the lower branch of Congress. He was a close student of governmental affairs and was a strong consistent opponent to any form of extravagance, and it is but fair to say that he enlisted his splendid qualities in any movement looking to the betterment of the conditions of the people of the country. He was fair, yet outspoken and fearless; courageous to a degree, yet never questioned the motive of his antagonist in any controversy in which he was engaged.

He strongly favored equal service from all citizens and had no patience with those enjoying our rights and our liberties, our schools and institutions in times of peace, with the privilege of protection and the right of gaining a fortune under our form of government, and yet unwilling to share the burdens thrust upon us during the stress of war. Against such conditions he was unalterably opposed, and allowed no opportunity to pass wherein he could denounce a system which would tolerate or countenance such anomaly, as he conceived it. Who will say that he was in error in taking a position so high and patriotic?

He was in great demand as a public speaker throughout the congressional district which he so ably represented, and but a few days before stricken with his last illness was well received in a public address made before the firemen of his home city, when a flag which was presented to them by Mr. ROBBINS was unfurled.

For his charitable acts he will be long remembered—he has left behind him a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.

As one of the committee selected to attend the funeral services of the late Representative ROBBINS in Greensburg, Pa., I desire to note that the large concourse of people present on that occasion was a sure evidence of profound sorrow and realization of a great loss, so that I feel justified in presenting his life as an example of true American manhood and worthy of emulation by all who love patriotism, righteousness, and truth. May he rest with his fathers in the peace he has earned.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, it is not hyperbole of phrase but well deserved that of the many men whom I have known in the past 16 years representing the Keystone State in this House none gave greater promise of distinction than our late

colleague, whose memory and work we assemble here to-day to honor.

No death has shocked the House so generally as that of our dear friend ROBBINS. Only a week before he left here for the last time I had yielded time to him in general debate. He left here in apparent good health. No intimation that he was not in the best of health had reached us. Then came the sad news that appalled us all.

ROBBINS in the brief span of one term had won a forward place in the work of the House. This position was of his own creating. His aptitude for and willingness to follow the details of legislation brought him this reward.

As a manifest of the regard in which he was held, I wish to cite a conversation had about 10 weeks before his death with one of the leaders of the House in which I suggested the need of having a strong Committee on Expenditures in the next Congress to investigate the contracts and expenditures of the Government during the war. My friend ROBBINS was suggested as having the ability, the courage, and the willingness to undertake this exacting work. I heartily concurred that he would make an exceptional chairman.

So many men come to Congress and are content in giving attention to the needs of their districts and to vote on measures that are presented from time to time. Not so with ROBBINS. He regarded service on the floor as of the first importance. He was in active attendance no matter how minor the legislation, contributing his best judgment through debate and by amendment to the subject before the House. And the greater surprise is that he worked so faithfully and earnestly though he had a competence that would have inclined the average Member to a life of ease.

His essential strength was in having good business judgment as well as a trained legal mind. Rarely are Members so favorably equipped. His wide experience made him valuable on the floor and in committee during the consideration of the great business problems continually arising.

Fluent in speech, ready in debate, full of valuable knowledge, in one brief term his training and willingness to work brought him distinction in House affairs. With the House under the control of the Republicans in the coming term, he was destined to gain further renown and distinction.

The House and the country can ill spare such a conscientious, earnest, and faithful public servant. I liked him much. He was an honest coworker. I am saddened when I think I shall not see his genial countenance again.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. CRAGO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who desire to do so may have the privilege of extending and revising their remarks in the RECORD on the life, character, and public service of the late Member from Pennsylvania, Mr. ROBBINS.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

ADJOURNMENT.

Then, in accordance with the resolution previously adopted, the House (at 5 o'clock and 20 minutes p. m.) adjourned until Monday, February 17, 1919, at 11 o'clock a. m.

SENATE.

Monday, February 17, 1919.

(Legislative day of Thursday, February 13, 1919.)

The Senate reassembled at 11 o'clock a. m., on the expiration of the recess.

JOHN K. SHIELDS, a Senator from the State of Tennessee appeared in his seat to-day.

CONDITIONS IN RUSSIA.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, I was not in the Senate Saturday, when the Senator from Colorado [Mr. THOMAS] made some remarks about an article by Mr. George Rothwell Brown in the Washington Post of that date upon evidence of anarchy and treason in this country. Had I been here I would certainly have indorsed what the Senator from Colorado said at that time, and I now indorse all of it. I was very much stirred by the article in question by Mr. Brown, and I wish Congress and the entire country might be stirred about it. It graphically depicts a serious and deplorable condition.

I am deeply impressed by an article on the same subject by Mr. Brown in this morning's Post, and also an article in the same paper by Col. Archibald Hopkins. There can be no doubt that there is a thoroughly organized, widespread, systematic